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THREE CENTS IN CASH OR BY POSTAL NOTE

SOVIETS TURN OVER CLOTHING INDUSTRY TO AMERICAN HANDS

Amalgamated Workers Convention Starts Fund to Promote \$100,000,000 Corporation

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, May 11.—Appropriating \$50,000 to defray organization expenses and purchase stock in the American-Russian Trade Industrial Workers Association, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, assembled here in biennial convention, announced that plans had been consummated with the Russian Government for the operation of all Soviet clothing and textile factories in Russia by the American Workers Society.

Sirley Hillman, president of the clothing workers' organization, made the announcement of the concession amid an enthusiasm that gave the convention the appearance of a political rather than a labor meeting. The present figure set for the capitalization of the new association is \$1,000,000, which will be divided into 10 shares and disposed of to workers throughout America.

Factories to Be Handed Over
Nikolai Lenin agrees, according to the terms of the concession, to turn over to the new corporation several factories, their equipment and all raw materials now on hand, while the clothing workers are to furnish capital and executive management for operation of the several industries.

In the American-Russian Trade Industrial Workers' Association, control of management will be vested jointly in a central board in which both parties are equally represented. The enterprise is to be co-operative in that earnings over 10 per cent will be applied to extension of the undertakings.

The valuation of the factories and the equipment transferred is to be reckoned in terms of the international market price of gold. Mr. Hillman discussed the project with Mr. Lenin when he was in Russia last summer, inspecting the several factories. The negotiations have been pending since that time.

In presenting the concession and plans to the convention, Mr. Hillman said:

"It has become increasingly clear that the economic reconstruction of Russia will be achieved not by donations of charity, no matter how large, but by diverting to that country the necessary capital which will permit its government and its people to begin the utilization of its vast natural resources to the end that it may in the course of time meet the economic problems, without direct aid of the outside world."

Great Resources Available
"Russia is now in the position of a country which has just experienced a vast economic upheaval, which has left it with enormous resources in men and materials, but is unable alone to take the necessary first step in its economic revival."

"To starving Russia, the clothing workers have already made their small contribution. The next step should consist in the organization of one or more modest but substantial industrial enterprises in Russia which shall have as their end the supplying to the people of Russia not merely the direct necessities of life, but those materials of industry and trade which are prerequisite to the resumption of commerce and industry."

\$40,000,000 LOAN TO HAITI AROUSES SENATE OPPOSITION

King Resolution Would Stay Action by State Department Pending Report of Special Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 11.—Declaring that the rights of the Senate should not be trespassed on by State Department officials attempting to consummate a \$40,000,000 loan to the Haitian Government before the Senate special investigating committee acts, William King (D), Senator from Utah has introduced the following resolution in the Senate:

Whereas, it is inadvisable that any further commitments of a financial character be made with the Haitian Government under the direction or advice and approval of the United States, until the Senate shall receive and consider the report of said committee and shall determine, in conjunction with the House of Representatives, the future policy of the United States in the premises;

Now, therefore, let it be resolved that it is the sense of the Senate that pending the receipt and consideration of the report of said committee no loan or issue of bonds be made by the Haitian Government under the direction and advice of representatives of the United States, and the President of the United States is hereby respectfully requested to direct the financial adviser of the Haitian Government and the receiver of customs to withhold taking any action for the consummation of a new loan to the Haitian Government on the issue of Haitian bonds, until such time as the report of such committee shall have been received and considered by the Senate and the Executive Department of the Government.

Opponents of the occupation of Haiti will attention to the fact that in his testimony last month, before this com-

Secret German Pact With Russia Reported

By The Associated Press
Paris, May 11.—The newspaper L'Eclair today printed the text of a military convention said to have been signed by representatives of the Russian Soviet Army and the German General Staff in Berlin on April 2, by the principal clause of which the Germans undertake to furnish the Red Army with the arms and material necessary to equip 150 regiments of infantry and sufficient heavy field artillery for 20 infantry divisions. The German General Staff undertakes to reorganize the Russian Baltic and Black Sea fleets and to supply 200 new airplanes and 150 field wireless outfits.

The Red Army staff on its side guarantees the establishment in Russia of three German airplanes, gas and arms plants and agrees to maintain not less than 18 infantry and eight cavalry divisions on the western Russian frontier. Finally, the convention says the two staffs will prepare a joint plan of operations for procuring Russia access to the Baltic Sea.

INDIANS REQUEST AN INVESTIGATION

Six Nations Ask Canadian Government to Inquire Into a Number of Alleged Grievances

TORONTO, May 11 (Special).—The leaders of the Brant Indian Reserve near Brantford, Ont., passed a resolution today asking the Canadian Government to investigate Indian affairs in Canada.

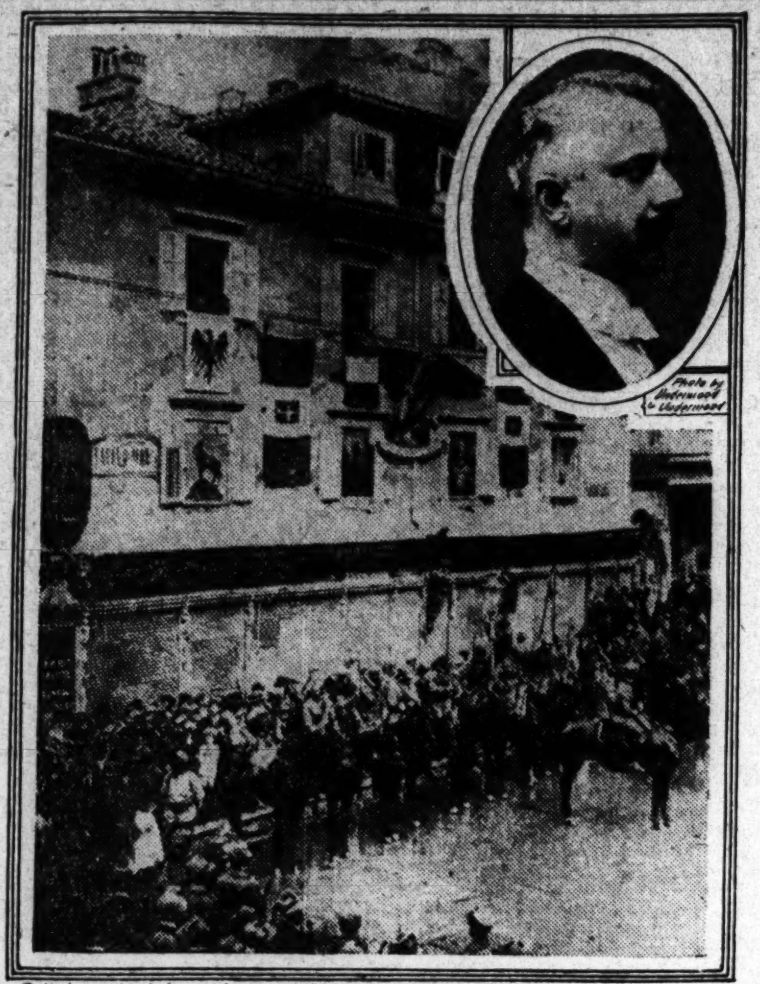
After affirming their loyalty to the treaties which bind them in alliance with the "Great White Chief" in Ottawa, the conference launched a protest against probable racial extinction. The council of chiefs indicated that its quarrel is with the officials of the Indian department of the Canadian Government, and they ask for an inquiry of Canada's financial affairs. They also plead for the recognition of the Haldimand Treaty of 1784, the Magna Charta of the Six Nations Indians, under which the confederate tribes claim that their integrity is guaranteed.

The resolution forwarded to the Premier of Canada reads: "That the Council of the Six Nations ask the Dominion government to fully respect the Haldimand deed, and to investigate the Indian department with respect to Six Nations financial affairs, and that the Indians be represented at the investigation."

An appeal to the League of Nations for recognition of the Six Nations status was foreshadowed by Chief General. Throughout the debate, the original treaty made by Gov. Frederick Haldimand with the Six Nations in 1784, lay upon the council table. The document is a rectangular strip of parchment, well preserved.

The location of the tribes in the Valley of the Grand, in Ontario, was the fruit of the American Revolution, when the Indians in the Mohawk Valley in New York State, having taken the side of the British, were forced to move to Canada. On the suggestion of Joseph Brent, who played a prominent part for the British in the American Revolution, they were given in 1784 the Valley of the Grand for six miles on either side of the stream from the source to the mouth. This gave an area of the finest land and since then the Indians have sold large blocks of it, until now the reservation comprises a relatively small area.

Famous Adriatic Port Beset by Rival Armies



Street Scene in Fiume Business Is Practically at a Standstill There Because of the Delay in Reaching a Settlement in the Adriatic Dispute. Riccardo Zanella, Deposed Governor of Fiume, Is Shown in the Oval.

FIUME QUESTION UNDER DISCUSSION

Italo-Jugo-Slav Negotiations Proceeding Amicably—New Move in Croatia

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 11.—The proclamation of independence by Croatia, which has just been announced in the Italian press, has so far not been reported. The Christian Science Monitor learns, in official circles here, but a movement in this direction in Croatia undoubtedly exists. The Croats are the inhabitants of that portion of Austria which was added to Serbia after the late war, thereby creating the present Jugo-Slav kingdom. They are mostly Roman Catholics and differ radically from their Serbian neighbors, who generally belong to the Orthodox Greek Church.

The proximity to Croatia of the recent disturbances in Fiume, which the Croats claim is the natural seaport of their country, has added to their unrest.

The Fiume question is still under discussion at the Italo-Jugo-Slav conference at Santa Margherita, which, the Christian Science Monitor learns, is proceeding amicably. Signor Zanella, the deposed Fiume governor, is living in the suburbs of his late capital, but the deputy, Signor Giurati, representing the Fascist insurgents who recently upset the Zanella Government, remains in power.

The Fascists, when they took Fiume, claimed to be acting in the interests of Italy. Italy, however, has repudiated them, as she had agreed by the Rapallo Treaty that Fiume should constitute a semi-independent state. Until this matter is finally settled, however, Croatia is unlikely to return to normal conditions.

By Special Cable

ROME, May 11.—Scarcely any progress is reported in the Adriatic negotiations. Little enthusiasm is manifested in political circles here for the British intervention in the discussion. It is felt that though British participation is only friendly and is not to be construed as mediation, far less arbitration, in the Italo-Jugo-Slav dispute, Italy prefers to settle her difficulties by herself without intervention of outsiders, which, she feels, would eventually be of little assistance to the future relations of both countries.

In order to avoid the arbitration, expressly stipulated in the Treaty of Rapallo, Italy has insisted that Jugo-Slavia should not register the treaty with the Council of the League of Nations before the agreement is concluded.

GERMANS TO REPLACE DESTROYED ZEPPELIN

VERSAILLES, May 11 (By The Associated Press).—Germany will manufacture a Zeppelin of 70,000 meters capacity to replace the one allotted to the United States by the Versailles Treaty, but destroyed in Germany, under the award of the Ambassadors' Council which allows America 3,000,000 gold marks in reparation.

The ambassadors' award was authorized by the Inter-Allied War Council which still has its seat here, controlling all military questions relating to former enemy states, and operating under the chairmanship of Marshal Foch.

NEW YORK WILL BE CITY OF 37,000,000

Forecast for Year 2000 Shows Program to Include Area Within 50-Mile Radius

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 11.—The Sage Foundation has just announced a plan for a new "Greater" New York, to include every city and town within a radius of 50 miles of Union Square and a population of 37,000,000 by the year A. D. 2000. A committee, appointed to begin the carrying out of a comprehensive program according to the best civic ideals, was named as follows: Charles D. Norton, chairman; Robert W. DeForest, Frederick A. Delano, John M. Glenn, Dwight W. Morrow and Frank L. Pope. Frederick P. Keppel will be the committee's secretary and Flavel Shurtleff his assistant.

Last night, at a meeting in the Engineering Society's building, Elhu Root and Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, urged 600 prominent citizens to support the project for the planning of a greater metropolis for the next century and for all the ages.

Old Methods Called Failing
All of the speakers pointed out that the old haphazard hit-and-miss growth of the city had failed utterly in creating either a beautiful or a utilitarian community and that the lack of planning increased the cost of living and created unwholesome congestion. They argued for a metropolis that would give every child a better chance of survival and happiness.

It was pointed out that the old city of New York with 90,000 population in 1811 had spread out into a vast metropolitan area of 9,000,000 persons in a century and that the present problems in the city made it imperative that the intelligence and vision of engineers and planners should be turned forward 100 years, to the day when an even vaster city is spread out around the heart of Manhattan. The new Greater New York would extend north as far as Newburgh, west about 10 miles beyond Morris town, N. J., south about 12 miles south of Red Bank, N. J., and east about 15 miles east of Oyster Bay, Long Island.

Representatives of Connecticut, New York and New Jersey were present to pledge their support to the plan for the greater metropolis. Mayors and officials of cities and executives of great corporations also were present.

Reasons for Proposal
The Sage Foundation Committee in announcing the outlines of the plan, which has been forming for the last year, said:

"The present plan of New York, with its rectilinear, north-and-south aspect, was laid down in 1811 without any comprehension of the future needs of the great port, and it has never since been varied to an appreciable extent. As a result, the sea, squeezed between two arms of the city, has climbed into the air, burrowed under ground and shrunk back into a breathless slum."

"Two of the most obvious results are that the man of moderate income finds it increasingly difficult to bring up his family in proper security and decency on Manhattan Island, and that rich, poor and middle class alike are being killed off by motor cars at the rate of from two to eight a day. New York's mad and illogical development, forced on it to a certain extent by prosperity, has resulted in such anomalies as a mile or so of East Side sheltering 2,000,000 people with 32 square miles of wilderness across the Hudson, only six miles away."

"For the study and advancement of the problems involved will be provided under that clause in the will of Mrs. Russell Sage, which requested her trustees to expend about a quarter of the endowment income for the betterment of living and social conditions in New York and vicinity. Funds for actual civic improvements are expected to come mainly from their normal source by civic appropriation."

Neglect Most Costly
On the subject of cost, the committee's announcement said:

"The committee realizes that the cost of solving such a problem will be very great. But experience everywhere has demonstrated that the cost of not solving it has been and will continue to be much greater. The point is that the money for improvements will be spent anyhow, whether there is a comprehensive plan of guidance or not. If, however, there is no plan, civic improvements are undertaken belatedly or at haphazard and at intervals have to be replaced, reorganized to meet developments not provided for or expensively modified in one, or another, of a hundred ways. That is the history of American cities."

Associated with the committee will be many of the country's best engineers, city plan experts, transit advisers, economists and other authorities. As far as it has progressed, the project, to be known as the "Plan of New York and its Environs," is merely outlined. Its field is enormous.

The region under consideration is all that territory within an approximate radius of 50 miles of Union Square, embracing part of New Jersey, Long Island, Orange, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess counties of New York, and a segment of Fairfield County, Conn. This expanse is the most densely populated in the world. Whereas 9,000,000 now live within this district, the population is expected to be 16,700,000 by 1950, and 37,000,000 by A. D. 2000.

The entire project was explained to the engineers, artists, architects, city plan authorities and affiliated authorities last night at the meeting in the

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President Not to Present His Bonus Views Now

By The Associated Press
Washington, D. C., May 10
TRANSMISSION by President Harding of his views on pending soldier bonus legislation to Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee will await his return from his week-end trip to New Jersey. It was said by J. E. Watson, Senator from Indiana, one of the Republican committee members, after a conference today at the White House.

Mr. Watson said the President and the majority members of the committee were not far apart on the bonus matter and indicated that further conferences would be held before the President presented his views. Mr. Harding was also represented as feeling that inasmuch as his letter would be in the nature of a public statement of his position, he should give it most careful study.

FRANCE SEES WAY TO ESCAPE CRISIS

Compromise May Be Negotiated Regarding the Reparation Demands on Germany

By Special Cable
PARIS, May 11.—Unofficial efforts have been made to avert the crisis threatened on May 31 when, if the Reparation Commission's demands on Germany are not satisfied, the French Government may take military measures, even if this means separation from England. The French themselves would, however, welcome a way of escape from their own logic, their own propaganda. It appears that such a way is found.

On their side at least the reply of the Berlin Government to the last letter of the commission is considered fairly satisfactory. The French are more doubtful, but there is now a strong probability that on the basis of the note handed over by Herr Fischer, president of the Kreigslastenkommission, some arrangement enabling the commission to report favorably on May 31 can be reached. It is felt that the general tone is good, though on two points of importance Germany still holds out.

Tax Demands Impossible
These points are that it is impossible to create new taxes yielding 60,000,000,000 gold marks and that it is incompatible with the dignity of a sovereign state to permit outside financial control. On these matters, the German Government is courteous and the feeling in the commission itself is one of content. There have been private conversations between Herr Bergmann and the members of the commission. The German representative was flatly informed that Dr. Hermes, the Finance Minister, would not be received at Paris unless a communication in the sense of the present note was first made. Now Dr. Hermes would be allowed to appear before the commission and discuss freely the points at issue. The first stage toward an agreement is therefore attained.

Germany, it must be remembered, was promised a moratorium if, by May 31, she fulfilled the conditions, including a proclamation of autonomy of the Reichsbank a reduction of expenditure, and the voting of new taxes. The reply, which is regarded as conciliatory, expresses a desire not to permit further monetary inflation. But the payments abroad cannot be met without the aid of foreign loans. Though 60,000,000,000 marks in taxes cannot be raised, the government will submit a complete scheme for the raising of as much money as possible.

Time Asked For
Stress is laid on the sovereignty of Germany in financial matters, though the Government welcomes the commission's support and will grant all facilities for investigation and is prepared to consult with the commission respecting legislative projects bearing upon the reparation problem. Generally, the Government will endeavor to comply with the conditions, while believing that some of the conditions are incapable of fulfillment.

In conclusion, time is asked for, owing to the absence of members of the Government at Genoa.

With the recent renewal of the demand in France for occupation of the Ruhr should default be registered, the present note, though vague in some respects, is felt to be a relief. It does not follow that upon reflexion the French Government will take such a generous view, but at the moment the representative of The Christian Science Monitor has a definite impression that not only the British, but the French will be happy to negotiate a reasonable compromise and so avoid the exceedingly grave step of separate action, to which the Bar-le-Duc speech seemed to commit the country.

TARIFF MEASURE OPPOSED IN FRANCE

PARIS, May 11 (By The Associated Press).—The Minister of Commerce has received protests from various Chambers of Commerce throughout France against the tariff bill now before the United States Senate.

The industries of Limoges, where porcelain and gloves are manufactured, are particularly alarmed. They have informed the Minister that the new tariffs are prohibitive and will stop at once all exports of their products to the United States, necessitating the laying off of a considerable number of workers.

SOVIET RUSSIA REPLIES TO NOTE OF ALLIED POWERS

Mixed Tribunal Proposed by Allies for Settling Claims of Foreigners Rejected

GENOA, May 11 (By The Associated Press).—Russia's reply to the Allied memorandum, made public this evening, declares the financial differences between the Powers and Russia require deeper study, and it suggests the appointment of a mixed committee of experts by the economic conference to consider these questions.

The Russians, it stated, reserve freedom of action concerning their demands for damages caused by the Denikin and other revolutionary expeditions, but declare themselves ready to settle the question by reciprocal means, offsetting these claims against Russia's war claims.

The reply rejects the mixed tribunal system proposed by the Allies for settling the claims of foreigners. This system, it says, is irreconcilable with the Communistic system. The reply maintains that the preferential rights Russia proposes to grant former proprietors will make it possible for them to participate in Russian reconstruction without the mixed tribunal.

The financial differences between Russia and the powers, the reply declares, need not present an obstacle to the immediate settlement of other problems before the conference.

The reply reiterates the claims for damages because of the blockade.

It says the Soviet Government waived these claims only on condition that real credits were placed at her disposal and her war debt annulled, which was not done in the Allied memorandum. Therefore Russia renews these claims.

The preamble to the note, criticizing the attitude of the Allies toward the Soviet Government, says:

"It is not this or that solution of the debts question which will make capital flow into Russia, but the guarantees which the Russian Government may be able to furnish for the future and the international consolidation of this government resulting from its recognition rejure."

Mr. Lloyd George Undaunted
by Threat of the French to Leave Genoa Conference

By Special Cable
By CRAWFORD PRICE
GENOA, May 11.—The situation at this amazing Conference never remains stable for more than a few hours on end, and even those on the inside of the deliberations are divided in their opinions as to the probable developments. The pessimistic beliefs of one singularly well-informed statesman I have already recorded. There are others however on the other hand who would decry his every utterance.

What is the real situation? It is hardly discernible but while awaiting the Bolshevik reply to the memorandum sent to the Russians it may be advisable to once more state the case as it presents itself at the present moment. By far the most paramount issue is the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister. He has been the guide, philosopher and friend of the Conference and thus far he has already overcome almost insurmountable obstacles, and he declines to fight on, there are great prospects of ultimate victory. He is going to fight on. He considers in effect that the consequences of failure are too appalling to permit of capitulation.

He believes that the consensus of opinion in Europe is with him and he is cheered by the knowledge that despite the writings of certain London newspapers, British democracy is behind him in this adventure. He knows that Raymond Poincaré and the Paris press do not necessarily stand for France.

So he will fight on.

Mr. Lloyd George's Program
Without authority, but aided by a fairly intimate experience of his mentality and personality and policy let me attempt to sum up Mr. Lloyd George's program. He is determined to push through the economic arrangements with Russia whatever may be the character of the Bolshevik reply. With or without France he will continue the conversations, his idea being to reach a point, (even if it results in a tentative agreement depending on the expert examination of Russian conditions) as will permit of the granting of such a recognition as may be necessary in order to proceed to the discussion of the question of Russia's frontiers—those connected with Poland, Eastern Galicia and Rumania being yet unsettled.

Thus the ground would be cleared for the discussion of the pact of non-aggression—the first definite objective. Once the frontiers are fixed Russia would welcome this step and Germany cannot afford to stand out, for only by this means can the reparations problems be solved. France in any case would have the proposition placed before her with the knowledge that her rights as regards imposing the sanctions—common to all the Allies—are secured by the Versailles Treaty, for one law does not destroy another.

Thus peace and that confidence which is essential for the restoration of trade may be secured for a term of years and an enormous step in the elaboration of a new dispensation will be inaugurated.

Genoa Typifies an Idea
This is a grandiose program and it is beset by difficulties, but the time to say it cannot be accomplished is not,

yet. If the difficulties had been sufficient to daunt the British Prime Minister's resolve, he would have left Genoa weeks ago. With 30 nations on his side, even the prospect of French withdrawal does not daunt him. I have more than once suggested that this assembly is in reality a new peace conference, and if I might add another thought, it is that Genoa is not merely a city or a name of a particular series of reunions. It is a great idea. The Genoa Conference may finish its work here or it may adjourn to meet again at some other time and in some other locality. It may be interrupted at the bidding of the old forces of national ambition and individual self-interest, but it will go on until the policy for which it stands brings us back to a practical application of those doctrines which were born in the dust of victory. Such at least are my own conclusions. It is unhappily they prove to be wrong, Europe will become a channel house anew.

In reference to the pessimistic beliefs of my illustrious opponent and to which I referred above, that individual remains convinced that the Soviet reply will be unsatisfactory, and he maintains that Louis Barthou, far from eating his words will quit the Conference. I am by no means sure that this is inevitable. The latest anticlimax is that the Bolshevik response of the Russians concerning nationalized property was still in doubt. In some quarters it was said important last moment modifications were being made.

Japan, it was stated today, has joined forces with France in her determination not to indulge in protracted negotiations with the Russians. This, it is explained, was chiefly the outgrowth of Japan's experience during months of fruitless parleys with representatives of the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia at Peking which finally collapsed because the Japanese say, of the constantly shifting nature of the conditions brought forward by the Chita Government as basis for a general commercial treaty and possible recognition.

Private Property Clause
They will assuredly ridicule the proposition dealing with Angora on the ground that France at Genoa concluded a treaty with Mustafa Kemal.

England, the proverbial home of anarchist agitators, can hardly press one point, ridiculous to France, and uphold the other paragraph, but it is around clause 7, otherwise known as the private property article, that the controversy will chiefly range. It is here that the Bolsheviks are greatly concerned in the preservation of their vital doctrines, and they are credited with the declaration that they will accord 90 per cent of the demands in practice, if the right to nationalize property is conceded.

It is necessary here to examine where the French and the Belgians stand, and in this connection certain illuminating information has come to my knowledge. The demand for the recognition of private property rights was made on the initiative of Henry Jaspar, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who doubtless had an eye on the Conservative vote in Belgium. It disagreed with the clause which had already been approved by the Belgian expert, M. Catter, and the French expert, M. Seydoux and M. Barthou himself. It is a surprise that M. Jaspar did not really intend that the matter should go so far, but M. Theunis, the Belgian Prime Minister, forced his hand, and lively exchanges took place between Paris and Brussels, until Raymond Poincaré, the French Prime Minister, disclaimed in a difficult and excellent opportunity to torpedo the Conference. M. Jaspar, it is believed, had been desirous of withdrawing from the position, but neither M. Theunis nor M. Poincaré would allow this step to be taken, and new instructions were sent to the French delegation which were not deciphered before M. Barthou left for Paris.

Belgium Amends Clause
Thus arose an impasse which was really brought about by Belgian home politics, and it is interesting to observe that though there has been much talk of a Belgian amendment to clause 7, demanding the ipso facto return of private property, nobody has yet seen it and it is practically certain that it has not existed. Development of this description are unfortunately too common occurrence in Europe and possibly are not unknown in America. In any case, there is no real reason why clause 7, it accepted as originally amended, should not be admitted by France and Belgium, which are now believed to be desirous of withdrawing from their former positions.

While awaiting the Russian reply, the political sub-committee yesterday dealt with a variety of memoranda and addresses which had been handed in during the Conference by various delegates, which had arrived in Genoa, both recognized and unrecognized. Most of the questions were referred to the political sub-committee, including an appeal on the part of the League of Nations for combating typhus and cholera in eastern Europe, which will also be discussed at the plenary session. An official of the League of Nations who is in Genoa informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that this appeal, which was warmly supported by Mr. Lloyd George this morning, was the result of a conference which was held last month at Warsaw, at which all the European nations, including Russia, Germany and Turkey were represented.

Mr. Lloyd George insists that financial help must be given immediately. The League demands \$1,500,000 in order to carry on a campaign into the interior of Russia. This sum, if sanctioned by the Genoa Conference will probably be subscribed in the ratio of the various nations' subscriptions to the League of Nations.

Russia's Preamble Says Politics Have Been Grafted On To Material Question

GENOA, May 11—Extracts from the text of the preamble to the Russian reply, which became available today, show that it strongly emphasizes the abstinence of certain powers in excluding Russia from international political and economic life and refusing her equality of treatment, with the only object, it is alleged, the satisfaction of their financial claims.

"When one considers," says the text, "what this attitude has cost the world, the United States, which inaugurated it, and Russia, which has suffered its tragic consequences in the past five years, it is difficult to believe that only the interests of the Russian bondholders and former proprietors of

nationalized properties are being considered. The incidents of the last few days, especially in connection with the restitution of private property, clearly show that political considerations have been grafted upon a purely material question."

The opinion was expressed that M. Tchitcherine who was thought to be anxious to bridge the gulf between the Soviet and the powers, had been again obliged to alter the reply in accordance with instructions from Moscow. The Germans and the Austrians are becoming increasingly anxious to know what the Russians have decided. The Germans apparently realize the seriousness to Germany of a breakdown of the Conference in its possible results on the business problem.

The developments of the morning strengthened the earlier impression that German reparations to France might play a dominating rôle in the settlement of the Russian question.

Restored France Desired
"It's the heart of the whole question," said a leading statesman today. "Everything goes back to that, for France wants a restored France before the reconstruction of Russia or Germany."

Many quotations from supposed texts of the main portion of the reply are being published in the Italian newspapers, but as the document was still undergoing revision the actual response of the Russians concerning nationalized property was still in doubt. In some quarters it was said important last moment modifications were being made.

Japan, it was stated today, has joined forces with France in her determination not to indulge in protracted negotiations with the Russians. This, it is explained, was chiefly the outgrowth of Japan's experience during months of fruitless parleys with representatives of the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia at Peking which finally collapsed because the Japanese say, of the constantly shifting nature of the conditions brought forward by the Chita Government as basis for a general commercial treaty and possible recognition.

No Japanese Loan
It was stated on authority today that Japan has no intention of granting a direct governmental loan to the Soviet Government. A commercial credit of 5,000,000 yen, given as a subsidy to a Russo-Japanese development company, already has been practically exhausted, and further credits would need the authorization of the Japanese Diet.

An arrangement is made with Russia Japan feels that further assistance for Russian reconstruction can only be accorded in co-operation with interests in the United States, it was authoritatively declared. Japan believes the two countries should work together across Siberia, it was stated, more particularly in the restoration of the railroads and in keeping with the spirit underlying the Four-Power Pacific pact.

It was learned today that unofficial conversations are proceeding at Genoa on the German reparations question in the belief that until this question is settled in a manner satisfactory to the minimum French demands there will be no prospect of real security in Europe.

France, it is declared, is ready to formulate some arrangements concerning the payments, but apparently is adhering persistently to the fundamental provision concerning money and guarantees contained in the Treaty of Versailles.

It is learned, however, that France and her Allies are striving to reach some understanding which will remove any necessity for military action by France, which is regarded as a possibility.

Whether France Goes or Stays Genoa Conference Will Continue
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 11—An important decision is semi-authoritatively announced here that whether the French delegates stay or depart, the Genoa Conference will continue and Mr. Lloyd George will remain with it until the main business is finished. This business is now defined as including some settlement of long outstanding questions, such as the Russo-Polish frontier, the Bessarabian frontier and the State of Eastern Galicia as well as that of an agreement with Russia and of a general peace pact; it will be seen that the program is an extensive one.

The fact that Nikolai Lenin is beginning to take a hand in the Russian negotiations must further lengthen the proceedings. The sailing is, however, becoming straightforward, as the Russians and the Germans are all most anxious to come forward to an agreement, and it is with the Russians and the Germans that the main Genoa business now lies.

The questions of frontiers all concern Russia, and Georgi Tchitcherine's agreeing yesterday to withdraw the first draft of his reply to the Allies' demand to meet the objections that were suggested to him, has tacitly admitted the weakness of his position, which is that of a blustering applicant for an international loan who has deprived himself of the ability to offer security for same.

Interesting evidence of Germany's position is also afforded today in her conciliatory reply to the Reparations Commission's demands. This reply repeats the old proposal of floating an international loan to finance payments falling due at the end of the present month. Herr Fischer, president of the Krieglasmann Kommission

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arrived in Paris yesterday, and the question of what security for this loan Germany can offer is being gone into. Sir Robert Kindersley representing Great Britain and Mr. Pierpont Morgan, America. While these negotiations are going on in Paris, Mr. Lloyd George can make progress in Genoa, as they afford a comparatively quiet atmosphere wherein the discussions can proceed.

Proposed Bankers' Conference
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 11—No invitation has been received as yet by the United States to take part in a conference of banks of issue after the Genoa Conference, it was announced officially at the Treasury Department today. But, if such a conference were held, this country would be represented unofficially.

The proposition of having a meeting of banks of issue of the various countries of Europe and the United States to devise ways and means of rehabilitating Europe's finances, reduce inflated currencies and stabilize exchange rates, is being discussed at the various capitals, but Treasury officials here say that so far no definite proposals as to place and date and auspices have been received.

Governor Benjamin Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York would attend such a conference, it was said, but he would have no official status and would be present simply to express his views as an individual.

Mr. Lloyd George to Carry On
LONDON, May 11—A dispatch to The Evening Standard from Genoa says that the French and Belgians quit the Conference Mr. Lloyd George will remain "and try to work the ship to port with a short-handed crew."

NEW YORK WILL BE CITY OF 37,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

Engineering Society's building, at which members of the committee, Mr. Root and Mr. Hoover were the principal speakers.

Series of Surveys
The committee is going to approach the problem by first organizing a series of preliminary surveys, as follows:

1. Economic and industrial: An analysis of the fundamental reasons for the existence for this great center of industry and commerce, its potentialities and sound limitations on its future development; an inquiry into economic and occupational activities, those that create populous districts and those that follow population; a study of the land within the area, its use and taxation.

2. Physical: The mapping of the existing topographical and other physical conditions, railroads, water and water transportation, harbor, free port and terminal facilities, bridges, ferries, main highways, park and recreation spaces, public and quasi-public buildings and density and distribution of day and night population; the compiling of existing local schemes for improvement.

3. Legal: A study of existing law as it controls or affects a plan for the area which includes portions of three states; an analysis of the law of zoning, excess condemnation, stabilization of official city maps, shore rights and land under water, and other subjects relating to city planning.

Social Welfare Considered
4. Social and living conditions: studies designed to bring to the attention of the city planners those factors which have direct bearing upon social welfare, and make for satisfactory housing and make for roundings, efficient work and wholesome leisure.

"After these inquiries have laid solid foundations upon which to base sound planning," said Mr. Norton at last night's meeting, "the man, or the group of men, will be found to plan for New York and its environs, as George Washington and Pierre L'Enfant planned for Washington, or Burnham and Bennett and their colleagues of business men planned for Chicago; to create a plan which, with wide public participation and approval, shall embody and record the best thoughts of our engineers, our artists, our public servants, our social workers and economists and far-seeing business men."

Plan to Fill East River "Beaten" Says Mr. Edison

ORANGE, N. J. May 11—Thomas A. Edison has been indorsed as practical the proposed extension of Manhattan six miles to the south toward Staten Island, in a letter to the Hon. Charles Thompson of New York. Mr. Edison says that the plan "beats my old suggestion of filling up the East River."

JEWISH ORDER CELEBRATES
BERLIN, April 17 (Special Correspondence)—The Grand Lodge of the B'Nai B'rith, with headquarters in this city, has recently celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its founding. This was the first branch of the extensive American Jewish order to be established in Germany, marking the commencement of an activity in this country that has resulted in the formation of a total of 94 lodges.

Wild Flower Show Announcement
Inasmuch as over 55,000 persons have already attended this exhibition and the public interest in it is still unabated, the Trustees of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society desire to make the exhibition remain open as long as possible and therefore state that it will not close Thursday evening but will be kept open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. every day up to and including next Sunday, May 14th. Those who desire to see the flowers in more detail at closer range should not attend in the middle of the afternoon but should attend, if possible, in the forenoon or evening.

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TRIBUTE TO JAPAN BY UNITED STATES

President Harding Compliments Nation for Consideration Shown at Washington

TOKYO, May 11 (By the Associated Press)—The "considerate and accommodating spirit," shown by the Japanese delegates to the Washington Arms Conference was commended by President Harding in a message read tonight at a banquet given in honor of the delegates by the American-Japan Society.

The results of the Washington negotiations, Mr. Harding's message declared, were greatly facilitated by the "fairness and moderation" of the Japanese. Charles E. Hughes also sent a brief message expressing his own appreciation.

The President's message, which was sent in the form of a cablegram designed by Mr. Hughes, follows: "The President of the United States has been pleased to learn of the justly merited recognition which by this dinner the American-Japan Society is giving to the delegates of Japan, on account of their eminent services at the Washington conference. Highly appreciative of the great interest taken by these gentlemen in the success of the Conference, the President would wish that he be permitted to share in the occasion by making through me his own acknowledgment of their sympathetic co-operation and of the considerate and accommodating spirit with which they participated in the many difficult questions confronting the Conference. Their fairness and moderation contributed much to the beneficial results obtained."

The Secretary added this message: "I am for my own part happy to associate myself with the President's appreciation of the helpful co-operation of the Japanese delegates."

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS HAVE BIG ADVANTAGE, SAYS GEORGIAN

Emphasizes Absence of "That Discontent Which Handicaps Union-Ridden Mills of New England"

ATLANTA, Ga., May 11—Management must make greater efforts to do its share in maintaining the three-legged table that supports industry, George H. Harris, president of the Exposition Cotton Mills of Atlanta, declared at the national spring meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, here today.

The South, Mr. Harris declared, was forging to the front in the cotton industry because of advantages of labor, accessibility of raw material and absence of discontent, which handicaps what he called "the union-ridden mills of New England."

"Our recent road has been a hard one," Mr. Harris said, in discussing "Management Applied to Textile Plants," and now the capital is here, the labor is here, but world competition also is here, and it is going to take brains and active brains in the heads of management to direct capital and labor so as to place American industry in the front ranks and hold it there.

Cannot Be Run Like Army

"An industrial plant is not a military establishment and cannot be handled as such. The main object in any army, it seems to me, is 'to pass the buck' while in industry every man in authority should be prompt to stand firmly on his own responsibility, and should never attempt to shift his burdens to others."

In contrast to the New England mill, where, he said, labor is being replaced each year "at a steadily-increasing percentage" with untrained immigrants, Mr. Harris described the typical Georgia mill thus:

"In a Georgia mill is a class of labor, all American, recruited from the farming class. The manager has grown up with them and knows them in their homes. In many cases the mill, being a comparatively young institution, was built from a small unit by the present owners. I know of instances in Georgia, during the recent depression, where values depreciated so fast that it was impossible for a mill to continue operating without tremendous losses, but the employees quickly sensed the situation and voluntarily submitted to reductions in their pay, in order that the mill might continue to operate."

"Do you hear of any such actions in the union-ridden mills in New England? I have not. The result is that while the Georgia mill is in a position to sell its product today in line with the depreciated value of raw products,

the New England mill has its manufacturing cost held up fictitiously and is forced to take heavy losses in current values or to shut down."

"The southern worker is often ignorant, even illiterate, prejudiced, and proud; but he is of a mechanical turn of mind, has common sense and is generous to a fault. He is not easily taught, but when once trained, develops skill and ability, which added to his native stability, enables him to outclass, in many cases, the workers of other sections of the country. Manufacturers of the south have never understood that pride in craftsmanship is one of the prime moving forces in the southern worker."

"Unlike the immigrant worker of the north, who misinterprets the symbolism of the Statue of Liberty, the southern worker respects authority, for in his home he has lived in a patriarchy, in which the whole family follows the laws laid down by the father."

"On the other hand, he has less intelligence and is not so energetic as the worker of the middle west, where French and German elements predominate. The southerner, however, has more 'stickability.'"

"The problem of securing uniform results from all factories, whatever the location, can be solved through planning, scheduling, disciplining, and especially the proper kind of training."

"The south needs training schools to teach all arts. Having been raised through the generations to do things in a crude manner, no artisanship has been taught the mass. The south needs leaders in the management of every industry. Specific and scientific methods of training and carrying on operations must be developed. The worker cannot train himself—he needs help—he needs instruction, and he must have it. Industrial leaders must be furnished from our technical schools. General education must be made available for the majority, so that the south may take its just place in the industrial world."

BALTIMORE ENGINEER WOULD LEASE SHOALS
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ANTI-LA FOLLETTE DELEGATES NAMED

State Conference to Be Held to Propose Candidates

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 11 (Special)—"Hand-picked apples are fine, but hand-picked candidates certainly do not conform to the American plan whether picked by some political boss or some league under a non-partisan or any other name." This declaration by Dr. W. E. Gamfield, president of Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., keynote speaker at the Milwaukee County conference, represents the sentiment of the anti-La Follette Republicans, who elected delegates to a state conference in Milwaukee, June 1, to propose candidates for United States Senator, Governor and other state offices, to be nominated at the September primary.

Women took an active part in many counties and a large number were chosen delegates. A split was looked for in the Milwaukee gathering, because of the charge of William J. Morgan, Attorney-General, that the La Follette forces were trying to gain control, and also because of Mr. Morgan's demand that the delegates be instructed for him for Governor.

Mr. Morgan withdrew his request, saying that he did so because another candidate for a state office, who is not a Milwaukeean, asked his endorsement. The Milwaukee conference praised Mr. Morgan for his vigorous fight on the Nonpartisan League two years ago and expressed the belief that if proposed for Governor in June he would carry Milwaukee overwhelmingly.

Speeches and resolutions at various county conferences, the value and service of the institution of private property was stoutly upheld. Dane County, home of Mr. La Follette, demanded that Governor Blaine prove his charge that a huge slush fund has been collected to defeat Mr. La Follette.

ANTI-TREATY IRISH CAUSE BREAKDOWN

DUBLIN, May 11 (By the Associated Press)—Reports from the two sections of the Dail Eireann's Peace Committee, which announced yesterday its inability to find as yet a basis for agreement between the two factions in Southern Ireland, were submitted to the Dail today. The pro-treaty report was read by Mr. O'Dwyer and the anti-treaty report by Harry Boland.

The reports showed that the negotiations had broken down on the refusal of the Anti-Treaty Party to accept the preamble of the proposed agreement, which would have caused it to admit that the majority of the Irish people were for the Treaty, and on the expressed belief of the anti-treaty faction that it was useless to continue the negotiations, "because the other side is more concerned with committing us to acceptance of the Treaty than with working out the detailed scheme."

The Dail finally adjourned until Wednesday next to enable the committee to continue its effort to find a solution.

PRINTING BUREAU 'THEFTS' UNPROVED
WASHINGTON, May 11—The report of the special treasury committee, which made an inventory of the supplies and equipment of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, following the recent reorganization of the bureau's personnel, completed today, is understood to be a substantial vindication of the declaration by treasury officials that no material output of illegal bond, note or stamp issues has taken place within recent years.

The report will record, however, that discrepancy of some 50 sheets was found when a check was made of the special paper used in the bureau for printing bonds and notes. Since the discrepancy occurred within the period covered by the last four years of operation of the bureau and was not confined to any one section of the institution, officials held that the missing material would not have been sufficient, even if diverted to illegal purposes, to have given foundation to the charges that the country has been flooded with duplicated bonds.

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L. Stern, consulting engineer and manufacturer of Baltimore, Md., was made public today by George W. Norris (R.), Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Sub-Committee, investigating offers already filed.

Mr. Stern offered to take over the properties for operation for "a term of 25 to 50 years or such other time as may be agreeable" to complete the plants at government cost, and to repay all expenditures already made at Muscle Shoals at the rate of 2 per cent annually.

ENGINEERS SEEK SPEEDY SOLUTION

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 11—The Engineering Employers Federation and the national council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union hold separate meetings here today to discuss Sir William Mackenzie's recommendations for ending the dispute, which is still keeping 500,000 men idle.

Sir William's report brings out the importance of the question of overtime as affecting the possibility of a settlement. In this matter he holds that the management alone is in a position to judge when overtime is necessary. The opposition view is chiefly on the part of skilled men who fear the loss of employment, owing to reductions in their numbers if the management is to decide when overtime is to be worked.

The Daily News says the dispute is over the two words, "when necessary." This narrows the issue to a point where the possibility of compromise arises and The Christian Science Monitor understands that a compromise is being sought in the direction of providing fresh avenues of employment for displaced workers.

Sir William's appeal to both sides to endeavor to appreciate one another's difficulties and apply "good sense and good will" here comes in, for both employers and unions are anxious for a settlement, though each is waiting for the other to make some concession that would open the door for conciliation.

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RUSSIA TO RECEIVE VATICAN DELEGATES

Representatives to Be Admitted on Same Footing as Those of Society of Friends

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 11—The story of the conclusion of a Vatican agreement with the Soviet Government is repeated in The Times today upon the authority of the Tribune's Genoa correspondent. This refers to a letter from the Vatican now before the first sub-committee of the Genoa Conference, asking Europe's good offices for the restoration in Russia of, firstly, freedom of worship; secondly, freedom for religious education, and, thirdly, security for religious property.

CANALS PROPOSED
TO PROMOTE TRADEExpert Says Foreign Commerce
Growth Demands Cheaper
Internal Transportation

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 11 (Special)—Shipping and its appurtenances held the center of the stage at the second day's session of the Ninth National Foreign Trade Convention, here, today. "The American Merchant Marine," "Marine Insurance—Factors in Rate-Fixing," "Shipbuilding Prospects," "Dependence of Our Foreign Trade on the Improvement of Our Internal Waterways," "Ocean Carriage," and "Vital Points in Marine Insurance Policies," were among topics discussed by the various speakers.

William J. Connel, in his address on "The American Merchant Marine," made a strong plea for prompt action by Congress on the ship subsidy bill, and condemned, in no uncertain manner, government operation and ownership of steamships as "wasteful and extravagant to the last degree." He suggested that possibly the best thing that could happen, in the interest of shipping, would be the dissolution of the Shipping Board for the reason that: "We have no need in America of a supervisory bureau for the trade of private merchants."

"The question is not a party question nor is it a sectional one," he said. "It is a national question in every sense. In its solution lies the whole future and life of the people and to its solution every statesmanlike quality should be brought to bear."

Marine Insurance Explained

"Marine Insurance," was the subject of an address by Charles R. Page of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company. Mr. Page went into considerable detail relative to the various classes and subdivisions of marine insurance, including an explanation of rates and rate-fixing. This address was highly educational in its character and greatly appreciated by the delegates.

William H. Stevenson of the Lake Erie & Ohio River Canal Board of Pennsylvania spoke on "The Dependence of Foreign Trade on the Improvement of Internal Waterways," emphasizing the necessity of immediate development of cheap transportation facilities to meet the era of prosperity which he said was close at hand. He pointed out the importance of internal waterways as a portion of that system of cheaper transportation, calling attention to the fact that Congress has taken cognizance of this requirement, the lower House having given an overwhelming vote in favor of increasing the rivers and harbors appropriation to \$45,000,000, which amount, incidentally, had been stated to be absolutely necessary by the United States chief engineers. Mr. Stevenson said, in part:

"The Editor of the Railway Age, in a public speech at Decatur, Ill., last October, declared that the railroads had 165,000 less cars than in 1914 and that there were 350,000 cars badly in need of repairs. The lowest estimate of the money required to put the railroads in the best possible condition is \$6,000,000,000 and the highest \$15,000,000,000, the mean being \$10,000,000,000. This sum it is admitted the railroads cannot secure. If they had it today it would require six to ten years to make the necessary improvements, at the end of which time the increased business would require large further improvements."

Facilities Inadequate

"Eliza Lee, vice-president of the eastern region of the Pennsylvania railroad, in an address in Philadelphia on Dec. 7, 1921, said:

"The next time the country has a real revival in business, we shall, in all probability, be confronted with the most severe congestion of railroad traffic and the greatest inadequacy of railroad facilities ever experienced."

"The railroads being unable adequately to supply the cheap and prompt transportation from the interior to the coast so requisite for the securing of our proper share of the foreign trade, to what other agency must we look? The one great and feasible means of relieving transportation facilities is by properly improving our rivers and harbors and building necessary canals, a policy which France, Germany and other European war-burdened nations are steadily pursuing. Now it is possible to provide within the next five years a complete connected system of internal waterways covering the whole nation for the small expenditure of \$100,000,000 a year, one-twelfth the sum the Government and people have given or loaned the railroads in the last three years.

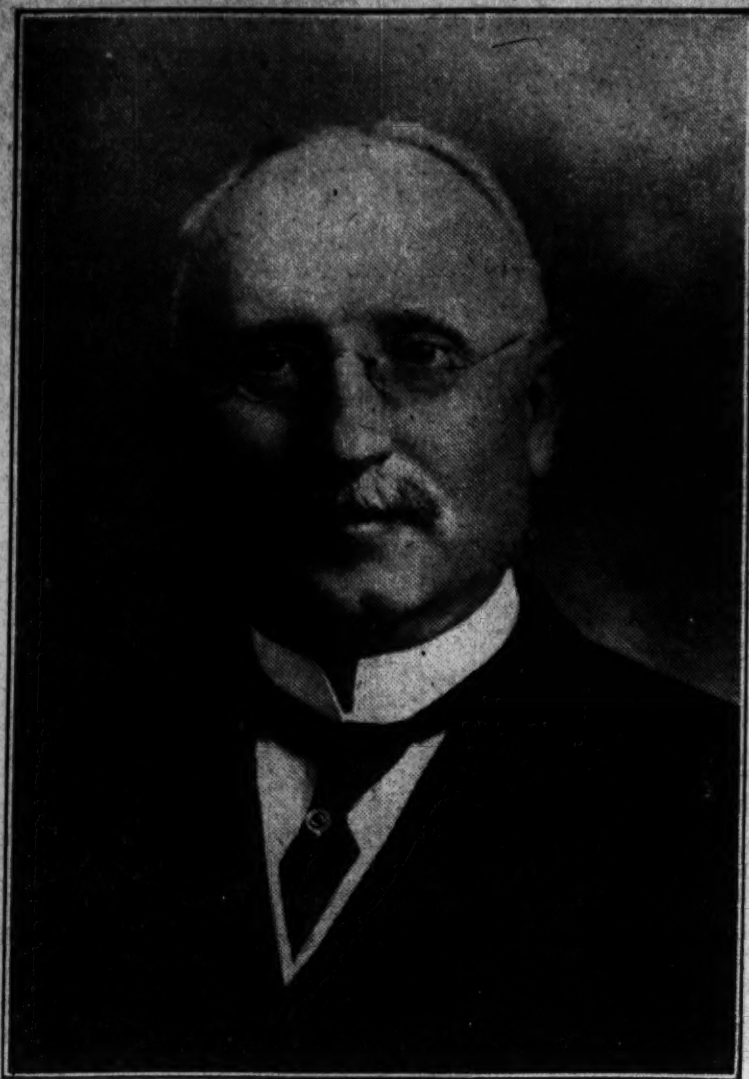
"Such a system would carry 500,000,000 tons of freight annually at a saving of at least \$50,000,000 in direct freight charges alone. But it would also save the people many billions of dollars, for it would keep our farms and factories busy and would supply their products much cheaper to all our people."

Big Saving Proved

"Confirmatory of this I would cite the actual experience with the improved Monongahela River as showing the success and cheapening of transportation achieved on an improved internal waterway. The Government has expended in all on that stream about \$15,000,000. In 1920 there was carried on it 24,250,000 tons at a saving in freight of about \$20,000,000, or 50 per cent more than the entire sum expended on the river by the Government.

"But this saving in freight was the least of the benefits derived from the improvement of the river. In 1917-18 the coal moved on this river kept alive the great industries in the Pittsburgh district, in which 50 per cent of the war munitions made in this country were manufactured and which gave employment to many thousands and greatly stimulated the Nation's business generally.

"This coal, amounting to about 10,000,000 tons, would not have been mined if the river had not been available for its transport as the railroads could not have carried it. Without this coal the price of fuel throughout the country would have been greater than it was and the cost of the pro-



Alba B. Johnson
President Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce

duction thereby increased. The need of such a system is now being generally perceived. D. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, who had charge of the transportation of out troops and supplies in France, declared that the United States should make proper use of its waterways and that this would help and not hurt the railroads.

Profit Provided For

"I heard the head of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in my city a few years ago state to our Chamber of Commerce that 66 per cent of the traffic on that road did not pay and so it was necessary to increase the rates on the other 34 per cent, which included the necessities of life. Now with the proper nation-wide waterway system our railroads would carry 75 or 80 per cent of traffic that would pay and their finances would be greatly bettered, while the cost of the necessities of life to the people generally would be reduced."

"The National Bankers Association perceived these facts when their convention last year at Los Angeles adopted resolutions in favor of our waterways. So did the Chamber of Commerce of the United States when it took similar action. Both the Republican and Democratic Conventions and their presidential candidates declared strongly for the proper development and use of our internal waterways. The farmers now are

JAPANESE ARE TO
SEND DELEGATES

Churchmen From Orient Coming
for Presbyterian Assembly

DES MOINES, Ia., May 11—An event of notable interest at the approaching meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly here May 18-26 will be the appearance of a deputation from the Church of Christ in Japan headed by its moderator, the Rev. Dr. Masahisa Uemura, distinguished as the president of a theological seminary, editor of an influential religious newspaper, and preacher to a great congregation.

The occasion of his coming to America is the fiftieth anniversary of the Church of Christ in Japan, which is an independent sister church of the Presbyterian and Reformed family, and with which all the Presbyterian and Reformed churches that have work in Japan co-operate.

The Hon. D. Tagawa, a member of the Japanese delegation at the recent Washington Conference, a member of the Imperial Diet, and a Presbyterian elder, publicly declared: "If we are to make a free Japan, we are to make a Christian Japan. Only the Christian church with its program of redemption and righteousness, individual and social, can combat victoriously the unseen forces of greed, fear and hate which so largely cause the depressing disease of which the world suffers."

REALTY BOARDS TO MEET

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11—Louis T. McFadden, Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth Pennsylvania District, and author of the constitutional amendment to prohibit issuance of additional tax exempt securities, will deliver the principal address of the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in San Francisco, June 1. The convention will be in session from May 31 to June 3.

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Boston, Mass.

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MOTION-PICTURE MEN DISCUSS
BETTER FILMS AT LESS COST

Elimination of the "Trust;" State Censorship; Will
Hays; All Are Topics of Third Annual Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 11—Censorship, deflation of moving picture prices, centralized control of the industry, co-operation between producer and theater owner, and increased use of motion pictures as an educational aid are a few of the problems being discussed by several hundred members of the Motion Picture Theater Owners of America at their third annual convention here this week.

The theater owners are opposed to official boards of censorship such as have been set up in New York, and are being considered in Massachusetts, but realize there must be concerted action on the part of the theater owners to prevent the showing of objectionable pictures.

The convention is disturbed over the prospect of state censorship in Massachusetts, considering that the action taken by this State may dominate the policy of other New England states. This is the first time that the question of moving picture censorship has been carried directly to the people, and the theater owners are keeping an anxious eye on the outcome.

Notable progress is reported during the past year in co-operation with the Government in the showing of government messages and information in filmed form or as slides. Americanization films prepared by government departments, and also industrial films will be sent directly to the theater by the government department and shown free of charge to the public, according to a plan being considered. The organization is making determined efforts to break up the "motion

picture trust" which, it is alleged, is rapidly effecting a corner on the producing end of the industry and which is conspiring to keep up prices out of all proportion to the business necessities of the industry. Members have endorsed the slogan, "Cut film rentals in half." Statistics have been compiled to show that, while box office receipts were reduced \$43,000,000 in 1920, as compared with 1920, the price of pictures was increased approximately \$10,600,000.

One of the main topics of discussion is Will Hays, recently appointed high arbiter of the industry. A member of the national executive committee expressed the opinion that if Mr. Hays succeeded in bringing about a greater degree of harmony between the producers and the theater owners, he would "earn his salary and more."

Scenario Writing Cannot

Be Taught, Say Playwrights

LOS ANGELES, May 11—Scenario writing cannot be taught, according to the Photo Playwrights League of America, which has asked Will Hays, who is termed by the league "the czar of the movies," to "avert another movie scandal" by "curbing the operations" or scenario schools.

In making that announcement here, the league states the scenario schools are alleged to be using the names of numerous prominent motion picture people in collecting millions of dollars from picture fans for the sale of their courses.

DRY UNIT STATUS
TO BE KNOWN SOON

Decision on Proposal to Transfer
It to Justice Department

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 11—A decision will be reached soon, at a meeting of the members of President Harding's Cabinet, on the proposal to transfer the prohibition enforcement unit from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice, it was learned officially today at the treasury.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is known to favor relieving the treasury of this duty by consolidating the work of enforcing the law under Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General. This transfer would also include the anti-narcotic laws.

The Treasury Department, it was learned, however, is against a transfer of the secret service force in the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice, it being held that the men in this force are highly trained for their work, and that Treasury officials are also more familiar with the work of their secret service department.

The transfer of the prohibition division is one of many changes proposed in reorganization of departments, which President Harding and his Cabinet are considering with the special commission appointed by Congress to look into the subject. The Administration's views on proposed transfers would be communicated to Congress for its action.

DITTMORE HEARING CONTINUES

Cross-examination of William R. Dittmore, a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors, by William G. Thompson, counsel for John V. Dittmore, took place today in the hearing of evidence in the suit brought by Mr. Dittmore to contest his removal from the Christian Science Board of Directors, before Frederic Dodge as Master, in the Suffolk County courthouse.

IMMIGRANT BAN EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, May 11—President Harding today signed the bill extending for two years from next June 30 the 3 per cent immigration restriction act.

ZIONISTS PLEADED
WITH SETTLEMENT

GENEVA, May 11 (By The Associated Press)—Dr. C. Weizmann, president of the World Zionist organization, declared today after another conference with the Earl of Balfour, who is to ask the council of the League of Nations to confirm the British mandate over Palestine, that he was confident the mandate question would be successfully settled at the council meeting here. Approval by the American Government of the British mandate was announced by the Earl of Balfour yesterday, but it was indicated that trouble might come from France, because of her traditional position as protector of the holy places in the Levant, and possibly from Italy and Spain.

The Zionists are greatly pleased over the fact that American opposition to the mandate has been met. They say the decision of the United States to enter into a special agreement with England now makes possible the realization of the plan for a Jewish national home in Palestine.

FARM BUREAU'S CHIEF
FAVORS SHIP SUBSIDY

WASHINGTON, May 11—Endorsing the administration ship subsidy program, J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, at the joint hearings before the Senate Commerce Committee and House Merchant Marine Committee, declared today that an adequate American merchant marine would benefit the whole country, farmers as well as other classes.

He said his views were based on findings of a group of economists who investigated the need for a ship subsidy for his federation.

Farmers know little or nothing about shipping or how much ocean freight rates affect them, he declared, adding that ocean rates were really as important to the farmer as railroad rates.

FURTHER ATTEMPT AT PEACE

DUBLIN, May 11—Another effort to bring peace to Ireland was launched by the peace committee, which had reported the failure of its negotiations to the Dail Eireann yesterday.

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SENATORS PREDICT
ORGY OF SPENDING

Difficulty Seen in Effort to Com-
pel 29 Candidates to Ac-
count for Expenses

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 11—Unless the limitations of the Corrupt Practices Act are definitely and legally applied to senatorial expenditures, there will be, in the opinion of reform leaders at the Capitol, an orgy of spending in this year's primary and election campaigns.

Such action is an "imperative necessity," Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, believes, since the Attorney-General has in effect served public notice that the "sky is the limit," so far as campaign expenditures are concerned, and the 29 senatorial candidates for re-election need render no account to the Senate of their expenses.

Committee to Study Plan

Under pressure from Senator Pomerene and others who are joining in the fight to dam the flood of money in the forthcoming primaries and elections, the first step is to be taken by the Senate Rules Committee. Its chairman, Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, has promised to name a committee to study the resolution of Senator Pomerene which would incorporate in the Senate rules the provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act which the Supreme Court held unconstitutional in the Newberry case.

In tackling the proposition through amendment of the Senate rules, however, Senator Pomerene has picked the hardest road to travel. The Senate seldom changes its rules and then under circumstances that necessitate a change in Senate procedure. Most members believe that legislation would be the most direct method to approach the subject of campaign expenditures, although the Constitution distinctly provides, "Mr. Pomerene points out, that each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. Adoption of a rule limiting expenditures, Senator Pomerene contends, would simplify matters and would require no action by the House.

As an indication of the course which most of the senatorial candidates will pursue, neither of the candidates in the recent Indiana primary has filed a statement of expenditures with the Secretary of the Senate.

Both Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, and his successful competitor, Albert J. Beveridge, are taking refuge behind the Supreme Court decision and the recent ruling of the Attorney-General. In fact, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, is said to be the only one of the 29 candidates for re-election who announced that he intended to file a statement of his campaign expenses.

George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, on May 4 filed his statement with the secretary of the Senate, showing that his seat cost him \$14,991.61. Thus far, however, he is the only one who has done so voluntarily.

There is no need for alarm on that score, is the opinion of Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin. He declared that despite the Supreme Court decision and the Attorney-General's ruling, senatorial candidates who violate state laws governing expenditures could not be seated in the Senate. But not all of the states have such laws and some that do have placed restriction only on the amount that a Congressman can pay for his seat. The State of Ohio, for instance, limits Congressmen but fixes no limit for Senatorial candidates, according to Senator Pomerene. Necessity, therefore, arises, he claims, to block any loophole.

RAILROAD WORKERS
IGNORE BOARD ACT

Union Men Continue Strike Bal-
lot Despite Ruling in Favor
of Their Contention

CHICAGO, May 11—Decision against the contracting system of railroad shop repair work, handed down by the railroad labor board, yesterday, will not halt the strike vote being taken by the 500,000 union shop men on the contract question, according to shop men officials here today.

At the shop crafts unions' recent convention here, a strike ballot was ordered on the contract question and on the elimination of time and one half for overtime—a rule eliminated by the board last fall. The contract decision will not affect the strike vote, the union officials said.

Western Maryland Officials

To Attack Legality of Ruling

BALTIMORE, May 11—The railroads involved in the decision of the Railroad Labor Board declaring the contracting of shop work to outside firms by railroad companies to be a violation of the Transportation Act, will not submit to the decision without testing its legality in the courts, Maxwell C. Byers, president of the Western Maryland Railroad, said today.

The Western Maryland recently "firmed out" its maintenance-of-way department and principal shops to private contractors.

Railroad Labor Pleased

WASHINGTON, May 11—General gratification was expressed today in railroad labor organization circles here over the decision of the Railroad Labor Board holding illegal railroad practices of "farming out" to contractors repair and maintenance work, formerly performed in the carriers' own shops under government standard of pay and working conditions. "This is no surprise to us, though we are happy that the decision as reported in the press dispatches so completely bears out our contention," J. F. Anderson, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, said.

COMMITTEE NAMED
TO REVISE CUSTOMS

WASHINGTON, May 11—Appointment by Elmer Lover, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, of a committee for the revision of the customs regulations of 1915 was announced today, with the membership as follows:

Mark P. Andrews, solicitor of customs at the Port of New York; Henry Blackwood, special deputy collector of customs, Seattle, Wash.; John Ford, special deputy collector of customs, Chicago, and Miss Katherine H. Pike, customs assistant to Mr. Lover. The committee is expected to complete the revision of the customs regulations as soon as possible after the enactment of new tariff legislation.

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AERIAL NAVIGATION
TRIED OUT IN SPAINExperiments Are Successful and
Revival of Plans for Various
Air Services Follows

MADRID, April 13 (Special Correspondence)—Governmental authorization has just been conceded to private companies for establishment of air services between Madrid and Irun at the French frontier on the main railway line to Paris; between Madrid and Valencia de Alcantara, which is the frontier station on the line to Lisbon; between Madrid, Barcelona and Port Bou, which again is the frontier on the route from Barcelona to Paris, and between Madrid and Seville.

No details yet are forthcoming concerning the constitution of these companies or the exact character of their projects. Authorization also has been given for transport of passengers and merchandise by air between Seville and Larache on the west coast of the Spanish Morocco zone. In this case, the project being of an advanced character, particulars of the intended service are available.

Several Plans in Itinerary

The itinerary the air machines will follow will be Seville, Lebrija, Jerez, Vek de la Frontera, Tarifa, Tangier, Larache, and the same way back. The maximum fares which may be charged are set at 200 pesetas for ordinary passengers between Seville and Larache, and 100 for officers and soldiers, return fares to be not more than 300 and 150 pesetas respectively. For goods, the tariff applicable to all classes without distinction will be 5 pesetas a kilogram, parcels not to be of greater dimensions than 40 by 40 by 60 centimeters.

After a certain enthusiasm which was manifested about a year ago for commercial application of air transport throughout Spain, there has been neglect of the ideas that were then projected, affairs in Morocco and other political problems of greater importance having been largely responsible for this state of things.

There is now a distinct revival, due in some measure perhaps to the fact that foreign capital and enterprise show signs of action in the peninsula in this matter, and again to a return once more of appreciation of the overwhelming fact that the Spanish railways are in a lamentable condition, and that the work of reconstruction in this respect, is one which will take years, during which period Spain must continue to suffer severely for her bad communications.

Not long ago there was an inspiring realization of the idea that the air might solve instantly and cheaply many transportation problems, and governmental concessions and regulations were made in respect to numerous enterprises. Many experiments have been tried, and the ability to carry through the ideas for air services seems to be established, but action lags.

Reports Cause Sudden Stir

There is now a sudden stir owing to well-founded reports current concerning French schemes for utilizing the peninsula with the African shores by air service. French prospectors have been in the south of Andalusia recently, and it is understood they have formed a scheme for establishing an air service between Tarifa, which is on the coast between Algeiras and Cadix, and is the nearest point to Africa. Incidentally it is the point at which the Moors first landed in the conquest of Spain which they subsequently carried through, and that they estimate the journey can be made from Tarifa to Tangier, the route they propose, in 15 minutes. An objection to the scheme seems to be that, at present, there is no railway passing through Tangier.

There is again a revival of activity in the matter of a scheme projected some months ago for starting, upon a large scale, an airship service between Spain and South America.

Conditions Carefully Studied

The originator of this idea was a commandant of engineers, Emilio Herrera, who has made a deep study of the conditions and is still the most active of those interested in this great scheme. A certain amount of mystery seems to surround the question of how much support it is to be given and the suggestion, apparently well backed, has been advanced that, in a large measure, the project is German and that German capital is ready to support it.

It has been suggested that, as conditions of the Peace Treaty would prevent Germany from establishing an aerial service at present between Berlin and South America, she intends proceeding as far as she can in the meantime; that is, by getting up a service between the south of Spain and South America under Spanish auspices, this to be expanded to the Berlin-South America system at the first permissible opportunity.

Commission Examined Coast

A German commission has examined the coast from Huelva to the east of the Guadalquivir, up to the mouth of that river, this country being only a little way south of Seville, to discover the best locality for an airship base. Commandant Herrera, in the first instance, went to Germany to pursue certain experiments in airship factories there, and to discuss with German experts certain features of his scheme. He met with every encouragement. It has been given out that one of the chief reasons why he thus went to Germany was that he might take advantage of the rate of exchange. A German agent since then has been to Buenos Aires in connection with this scheme, and upon his return the statement was made that there was a prospect the service might be established this year.

Meantime Commandant Herrera has just read an interesting and instructive paper to the Geographical Society in Madrid in which he set forth the advantages and characteristics of atmospheric conditions obtaining between the south of Spain and the mouth of the Rio de la Plata from the point of view of the projected service. He has come to the conclusion that

these conditions throughout are nothing short of ideal, and that, so to speak, it almost appears as if the atmosphere had been made for such a scheme.

In the first part of the outward journey the airships would fly low, very little above the level of the sea, where favoring winds would blow with much regularity for them, and speed and safety would be secured. On entering the region of the equatorial calms, the dirigibles would hug the South American coast. The moderate winds hereabouts blow mostly toward the east, that is toward the land, a circumstance which he says would give a certain tranquillity to the passengers. This region of the equatorial calms having been traversed, the airship would mount higher and again would find the winds she wanted.

Winds Equally Favorable

On the return journey, winds equally favorable were to be found at different heights in the various regions, so that, as it is reported, "the wind systems of the Atlantic favor to an extraordinary degree aerial navigation between the south of Spain and the eastern coast of South America, affording conditions of security, regularity and rapidly to the said navigation." The circumstances attending rainfall and other meteorological conditions are also favorable.

Mr. Herrera mentions that the localities which afford the best conditions for landing stations on either side are, curiously enough, Cordova in Spain and Cordova in the Argentine, but, taking all circumstances into consideration, it has been agreed that the most convenient will be Seville and Buenos Aires.

It is reported that the Spanish Transatlantic Company is interested in the scheme.

NEW YORK SUBWAY
MAZE TO EXPANDTransit Commission Plans Cross-
Town Moving Platform
and Tunnels Galore

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—The Transit Commission made public today the detailed plans for some \$200,000,000 worth of new subways in New York, including a four-track subway under Eighth and Amsterdam avenues for the entire length of Manhattan, an extension of the Broadway Line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, from Fifty-Ninth Street, Manhattan, to Central Park West to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and from that point to One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth Street, via Seventh Avenue, providing another north and south line the full length of Manhattan, and a cross-town moving platform from river to river, to connect with each of the present and future subway and elevated rapid transit lines.

The platform extension scheme would replace the Forty-Second Street Shuttle, between Times Square and Grand Central.

Cost Set at \$300,000,000

Other features of the plan are a new subway and East River tunnel to connect the Fulton Street elevated line in Brooklyn with the Broadway line at City Hall, Manhattan, a cross-town Brooklyn line to connect the Queensboro Bridge Plaza with Central Brooklyn, a Brooklyn-Staten Island tunnel under the Narrows, and the extension of the Corona line in North Queens from Corona to Flushing.

The plans as previously published in The Christian Science Monitor on May 8, as stated at that time, were unofficial and necessarily omitted many important provisions covered in today's announcement by the Transit Board.

The proposed routes would add 32½ miles of line and 84½ miles of track to the various transit systems in New York. It is estimated that with all projects started about the same time the entire scheme could be completed within four years. It was explained that when full equipment cost for several lines is taken into consideration, the total cost of the undertaking will approach \$300,000,000.

Moving Platform Wanted

The commission recommends that the entire program should be arranged so far as possible in construction units, thereby admitting the immediate operation as integral parts of the transit system as the work will progress.

The commission feels that from a traffic viewpoint the Forty-Second Street problem is the most important one pressing for a solution. The present shuttle service, the commission points out, has far outgrown its temporary purpose and should be replaced as soon as possible. Passengers are now required to walk a quarter of a mile between the shuttle, the officials explain, with two intervals of waiting, one for the shuttle itself and one for the uptown or downtown train. The unloading of an entire trainload of passengers causes intolerable crowding of the main-line platforms, causing extreme inconvenience.

The commission believes that the moving platform will provide all of the transfer facilities needed, more satisfactorily than any other method. It will reduce walking to a minimum, give continuous service instead of intermittent, shorten the time of transfer, do away with the congestion due to mass arrivals, increase capacity, and provide seats for everyone.

Carried from river to river, another serious transit problem, the experts assert. There are seven rapid transit subway and elevated lines routing across Forty-Second Street with no connection with, or transfer to, a single cross-town line. When the



Diagram of Subway Lines Projected Under the New York Transit Commission's Plans, at an Estimated Total Cost, Including Equipment, of \$300,000,000

Eight Avenue line is built there will be four more tracks crossing at this point. This is a vital defect in the passenger carrying system, it is pointed out, and the proposed platform will help to alleviate the situation and furnish transit relief.

Brooklyn Service Extended

Another situation demanding solution, the Commission reports, is the development of the northern terminal of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Broadway way subway line. This branch runs from Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, over to Manhattan up to Fifty-Ninth Street. Passengers using the Brooklyn system, it is explained, cannot travel north of Fifty-Ninth Street without paying an additional fare at an intermediate station. It is therefore planned to build another two-track extension from Seventh Avenue north, under Central Park West to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and then up Seventh Avenue again to One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth Street. A spur track for such a connection has already been constructed. This extension would relieve some traffic on the Lenox Avenue branch of the original subway between One Hundred and Tenth Street, and the Harlem River.

The proposed link between the Fulton Street elevated line in Brooklyn and the Manhattan sections of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway, would proceed at the Brooklyn end by way of the so-called "Ashland Place connection." This will provide an additional connection with the present Fourth Avenue subway. It is the view of the commission, however, that another crossing to Manhattan should be afforded through a new East River tunnel for general relief of transit conditions in the downtown Manhattan section.

The present recommendations of the commission's engineers cover two alternate routes, each of which calls for the removal of the elevated railroad from lower Fulton Street, Brooklyn, thereby greatly improving the most important commercial thoroughfare in that borough. It is planned to drop the Fulton Street tracks into a subway at this point and proceed under the East River to Nassau Street and thence across Park Row under the present Post Office building to a connection with the Broadway subway at City Hall.

WRITERS ASK OPEN
PARLEY SESSIONS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 11—Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, was asked by J. W. Brown, editor of the Editor and Publisher, and members of the Press Congress of the World and Dr. Virgil Beteta, Latin-American representative of the Press Congress of the World, to use his influence in behalf of open sessions of the Tacna-Arica Conference to open here next week.

Mr. Hughes explained that the United States was not in a position to make such a move, that it had invited the Peruvian and Chilean delegates to come to Washington to hold their conference, but it did not in any way desire to interfere with their plans or proceedings.

Mr. Brown and Dr. Beteta then called upon the Peruvian and Chilean Ambassadors and put their request before them. The conference is to open with a public session Monday but it is not considered feasible to have all discussions take place in the presence of the public.

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TRADE DROP FELT
IN SCANDINAVIABanks and Business Affected by
Keen Competition

LONDON, April 11 (Special Correspondence)—Not only have most industrial undertakings in Scandinavia been severely affected by the depression which has extended over so many months, but the banks, too, both large and small, are in most cases heavy losers, and not a few have gone to the wall.

In its recent survey of last year the largest Swedish bank states that the fall in prices in Sweden during 1921 has perhaps been more pronounced than in any other country. Owing to the utterly demoralized exchanges of the surrounding states, Swedish production has been exposed to an overwhelming competition in export and home markets. The Swedish banks, like the foreign ones, have therefore sustained very material losses on account of their customers' inability to fulfill obligations.

Solidity Preserved

The necessary reconstruction of the Malar Provinces Bank and the Sydsvenska Kreditaktiebolaget and the amalgamation of Kopparberg's Enskilda Bank with Göteborg's are some of the signs of the times.

The survey in question maintains, however, that even if there have been losses without precedent there can be no doubt that Swedish banks as a whole have preserved their solidity. Since Swedish banking came into existence at the beginning of the nineteenth century no depositors have had losses except in the case of a couple of insignificant local banks, and in spite of everything it may be claimed that Swedish banks have weathered the post-war crisis creditably.

Several Norwegian banks have been in difficulties, and quite recently the Aaleund Kreditbank, a bank of some 5,000,000 kroner, stopped payment. The Norwegian Government, however, is lending a helping hand and proposes granting a vote of 25,000,000 kroner for the support of banks and savings banks which are badly hit, either in the shape of direct deposits or in guarantee. One condition laid down is that the Bank of Norway on the one part and the other Norwegian banks on the other shall respectively give assistance to the same amount when required; which would mean that a total sum of 75,000,000 kroner would be provided. The Government has already voted 15,000,000 kroner, nearly all of which has been absorbed.

Danish Banks Affected

In Denmark it has not been necessary for the State to interfere, but big Copenhagen banks having come forward in the matter of the Diskonto and Revisionsbank, where half of the

capital and the reserve had to be written off. At the general meeting of the Landmandsbank, the largest Danish bank, it was stated that it had been necessary to write off 25,000,000 kroner on outstanding amounts, the net surplus being 21,300,000 kroner, the shareholders obtaining 10 per cent.

The taking over by the Landmandsbank of Københavns private Laanebank has now been finally settled, the shareholders in the latter receiving three of their old shares. Another couple of provincial Danish banks have come to grief, the depositors at the Thuro Bank obtaining about 41 per cent and those at the Køge bank about 23 per cent of their deposits.

Many industrial undertakings continue to show heavy losses in their balance sheets for last year, this being largely owing to German dumping. The Kruckow-Waldorff Company (card, paper goods) shows a deficit which virtually absorbs the whole share capital.

The Ballin & Hertz Company (tanners, footwear) has had a disastrous year; after writing off reserves for 10,000,000 kroner there is still a deficit of 22,800,000 kroner to be carried forward. The share capital is 27,000,000 kroner. The loss arises partly from the fall in prices on very large stocks of American leather, partly to a very keen foreign competition, especially from Germany.

NEWSPAPER MEN
TO TOUR CATSKILLS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 11—Newspaper representatives of New York and near-by states will tour the Green Country section of the Catskills from May 22 to 24 as guests of the Circulation Managers Association of Greater New York, observing accomplishments in state highway construction.

Leaving New York on the Saugerties Evening Line, they will arrive in Saugerties the following morning, where automobiles will carry them over the Rip Van Winkle Trail, extending from Catskill, through Palenville, Haines Falls, Tannersville, and west to Stamford. This trail is one of the most picturesque in the east. Richard S. Barrett of Catskill will head the party as they approach the Mohican Trail, another beautiful road, extending from Catskill, through Leeds, Cairo, East Windham, Windham, and Prattsville. From this point the party will proceed to Stamford.

SALVAGING RIGHTS ASSERTED

(By the Boston News Bureau)
LONDON, May 11—The Salvage Towing Syndicate announced it had secured exclusive rights to attempt to salvage treasure from the Lusitania, and it would fight attempt of any other company to do so. It had been reported that a Philadelphia concern would try to salvage valuables on the steamship.

The Greeks in Asia Minor

THE second of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., on the Greeks in Asia Minor will appear in The Christian Science Monitor tomorrow. In this article Dr. Gibbons describes briefly the contrast between Athens and Smyrna. He paints pictures of the two commanding Greek figures in Asia Minor today—General Papoulas, a trusted soldier and tried friend of King Constantine, and M. Stergeades, Greek high commissioner in Smyrna and an intimate friend and an appointee of M. Venizelos—and shows how these men, despite their divergent political views, are cooperating in perfect harmony in the cause of Hellenism.

THE third of these special articles by Mr. Gibbons will be printed in The Christian Science Monitor of next Tuesday, May 16. It is a continuation of his narrative of the Greek position in Asia Minor and reports Greek sentiment as against any peace that will permit the Turks to come back into the territory now held by Greece in Asia Minor.

The first article of this series appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of yesterday.

These articles by Mr. Gibbons are written especially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Gibbons is a well-known American newspaper correspondent and traveler. He has had wide experience in reporting big events in Europe, in times of peace and war. He is now revisiting countries where his work as a newspaper writer took him previously and is reporting his observations in these special articles.

TURKISH NATIONAL PACT SHOWS
WHAT OTTOMANS REALLY WANTPolicy of Both Constantinople and Angora Governments Is
Based Upon Document's Literal Interpretation

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13 (Special Correspondence)—In the course of negotiations for a settlement of the conflict in the Near East, much has been heard about the Turkish National Pact, and as this pact is the foundation of the policy of both the Constantinople and the Angora Governments, one must understand clearly the conditions of that declaration to obtain a clear idea of what the Turks really want. The declaration itself was drawn up and approved by the Ottoman Chamber of Deputies, Feb. 17, 1920—less than a month before the military occupation of the Turkish capital and the consequent dissolution of the Chamber itself.

The pact consists of six articles, described as defining the absolute minimum conditions to which the Turks could consent, on the grounds that any further sacrifice would render impossible the continued existence of the sultanate. These six articles may be summarized as follows:

Articles as Summarized

1. The attribution of territories with Arab majorities occupied by the enemy armies at the time of the armistice on Oct. 30, 1918, to be settled in accordance with a free plebiscite; such territories, whether within or beyond the above-mentioned armistice line, as are inhabited by a Turkish Moslem majority cannot be divided.

2. If necessary, another plebiscite may be held to decide the definite fate of the three Russian districts of Kars, Ardahan, and Batum, which already have voted in favor of returning to Turkish rule.

3. The attribution of western Thrace to be settled in accordance with a free plebiscite.

4. Any arrangements jointly made by other governments with Turkey concerning the freedom of the straits will be acceptable provided the security of the capital is insured.

Minority Rights Secured

5. Minority rights to be secured in accordance with conditions in treaties concluded between the Allies and other enemy governments provided that similar rights are accorded to Moslem minorities in other countries.

6. As the fundamental condition of existence is complete liberty and independence in assuring the means of national and economic development, political, judicial, financial and other restrictions inimical to such development are unacceptable. This principle to apply also in regard to the proven debts of the Turkish Nation.

On the surface, these six articles appear simple enough, more especially as the Allies appear to have given way upon the territorial question to such an extent that complete agreement in this connection seems quite possible. It is unfortunate, however, that the European press should have given such prominence to the territorial question as to obscure completely the far more important matters embodied in Articles 5 and 6.

View Nationalists Take

The Nationalists themselves have, upon innumerable occasions, briefly summarized the National Pact as "complete political, economic, financial, and military independence within our own frontiers," and the definition of the term "independence" is of more vital importance than the definition of frontiers. The Allies may safely make extensive concessions in regard to frontiers, but can Allied interests be reconciled with Nationalist conceptions of "independence"? That is the crux of the whole question. Neither is there any room for doubt as to what construction the Nationalists

themselves place upon that term, for upon many occasions Nationalist politicians, from Mustafa Kemal himself down to the humblest deputy of the Great National Assembly, have proclaimed in unmistakable terms that by "independence" they mean the right to maintain whatever armaments are considered necessary; liberty to dispose of the country's assets subject only to their own interpretation of obligations; the complete absence of any restrictions in the application of justice as regards foreigners and non-Moslems, and finally, the complete abolition of all those guarantees and safeguards by which foreigners have in the past been induced to sink capital in the country.

Willing to Compromise

It would be a mistake to assume that the Sublime Porte is unwilling to compromise on these points, for there is every reason to believe that both the Sultan and his Government are willing to listen to reason, but hitherto there have been no indications whatever that the Angora Government has the slightest intention of modifying the attitude which it has maintained "without the slightest variation for the last two years."

In conclusion, it should be remembered that even if an agreement with the Angora Government can be concluded, there yet remains the very thorny question as to which of the two governments possesses the right to conclude peace in the name of the Nation, for the Angora Government claims to be the sole and supreme legal government of Turkey, and strongly denies that the Sublime Porte has any right whatever to act in the name of the Nation.

Thus it will be clear that even if the Greeks can be induced to evacuate Asia Minor, the path to peace will be by no means clear of very serious obstacles.

SYRIAN CITIES CONFER
ON CUSTOM DUTIES

BEIRUT, Syria, March 6 (Special Correspondence)—The Chamber of Commerce of Damascus has petitioned the Director of Public Works, Commerce and Agriculture for authorization to name a commission of merchants of Damascus to discuss at Beirut, Custom House regulations.

The object of this commission is to attend a meeting already called, to be held here, at which will be representatives from Angora, Beirut and, should permission be granted, Damascus. The discussion will be on modified Custom House regulations between Syria and Anatolia.

The request has been approved by the Director and forwarded to the High Commissariat for requisite authorization.

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FRANCE CLINGS TO HER ARMY TO THWART DOUBLE-DEALING

Certain Conditions Within the Country Seen to Be Working to Its Own Detriment

PARIS, April 25 (Special Correspondence)—France's case has been explained fairly often but it must still appear to be incredible to men in other countries that after the blunder of refusing to discuss disarmament at Washington—so harmful to the reputation of France in America—she should have again refused to consider the subject at Genoa. Had her refusal been tactful, had she stated her reasons moderately, then the impression would not have been so bad. What it is hard to understand is that Mr. Barthou should finally declare the inadmissibility of such discussions and oppose an absolute, final, and decisive veto.

Even to the observer in France, French policy often appears inexplicable. It is the more inexplicable because the well-informed observer is aware that individually Frenchmen appear to be perfectly reasonable, perfectly ready to follow the current of world's thought. They are certainly not aggressive. They do not cherish imperialistic plans. The bulk of the people is anxious for real peace and is definitely opposed to a prolonged period of compulsory military service. The statesmen in private utterances do not disguise their fears of isolation. They do not hide the fact that the expectation of reparations payments from Germany can never be fulfilled and that the best thing to do would be to drop all idea of coercion and to co-operate with Germany. They admit that the Russian policy has only led to an impossible situation.

How, then, is this folly which appears to put France in the same position as that occupied by Germany in 1907, when Prince von Buelow declined in the plainest possible language to discuss the limitation of armaments, to be explained? When all the world demands disarmament, when France itself is truly pacific in sentiment, when it is fully understood that the sympathy of the world is being forfeited, how does it come about that an impoverished France, the debtor to England and to America, maintains her right to spend all the money she pleases on her army? In fact, she is reducing her army, but she does not obtain all the credit which is due to her simply because even in reducing the army she refuses to discuss disarmament.

Domestic Politics Loom Large

The causes of this strange situation are many. In the first place it must be confessed that French politicians are timid and largely rise to the height of their responsibility. Domestic politics play an undue part. The Parliament was elected under the auspices of Mr. Clemenceau at a time when war sentiments and the consciousness of victory prevailed. These deputies were selected because they were regarded as exceptionally patriotic. The Bloc National—that is, to say the majority of the Chamber—put patriotism first and it feels that it must continue to put patriotism first. Patriotism is understood in its narrowest sense. It is a patriotism which limits on security, which really is the reason for the war in France. It is a patriotism which deliberately closes its eyes to other considerations. The opinion of foreign countries on this matter is dismissed with a shrug of the shoulders as of no importance because these countries have not suffered invasion and therefore do not understand.

The feeling thus revealed is comprehensible enough. One might argue that safety cannot lie in armaments which sooner or later will be the nature of things call into existence equal and opposing armaments, but in some new method of friendship and of disarmament. But a fixed idea is a fixed idea. It is supported by a few rather fanatical orators who perpetually appeal to the fears of the deputies—who are always showing how Germany is arming secretly and how war is inevitable unless precautions which themselves must lead to war are taken. That last phrase is doubtless contradictory but it represents the doctrine which is kept alive.

It is a doctrine which is known by the chief politicians to be ruinous. They then do not boldly abandon it. They are afraid of each other. Rightly or wrongly—in the opinion of the writer wrongly—they believe that insistence upon the German peril is a good demagogic cry, and those who are out of office are always prepared to accuse those who are in office of having weakened France.

Treachery Charge Feared
Then again although the collection of the credits on Germany is obviously becoming impossible although few people now think it possible, it will readily be seen that for a politician to proclaim the truth would be a bold act. It is so much easier to pretend that there is no slackening of the claims. Those who want to readjust their views to the real economic facts of today have always to remember that the charge of treachery will be launched against them. Certain promises were made, certain expectations were aroused, and the man who states openly what everybody thinks privately will be made a scapegoat. France is disinclined to do what it will not yet acknowledge her disinclination. Politicians still feel that they have to keep up pretences.

They keep up pretences all the more readily because the presentation of a plain balance sheet on which the expenditure is not placed against imaginary payments by Germany would show a truly awkward financial situation. The financial situation gives little anxiety as long as it is possible to put down on paper sums which are to be received from Germany. Take away these sums and a big hole cannot be hidden.

Who is going to take the responsibility of acknowledging the deficit? Who is going to proclaim the verity that Germany cannot pay? Obviously it would require a man of considerable courage and the man of courage has yet to be found. There exists necessarily a sort of conspiracy of pretence. The whole edifice reposes upon pretence.

The connection between the reparations problem and the corresponding fiscal difficulties, on the one hand, and the disarmament question on the other hand, is surely clear. If the truth may not be told about reparations and the budget, then it follows that in face of the inability or unwillingness of Germany to pay in the present, there must be continual threats of coercion to sustain the hope of payment in the future. The moment one begins to examine the methods by which an army can transfer wealth, which economists admit cannot be transferred in bulk, and which the course of events has demonstrated to be untransferable, one sees that the maintenance of an army for this purpose is useless.

Army Preserves Illusion

But although coal cannot be dug by bayonets, although the soldier makes a poor debt collector, it is possible to argue that the constant menace of unpleasant consequences will induce Germany to do her utmost. There is doubtless a sense in which this is true. But although the army may exercise a certain pressure on Germany, it cannot alter economic laws. Economic laws, however, are the least that the public can understand. Hence the existence of the army does preserve to some extent the illusion that is regarded as necessary.

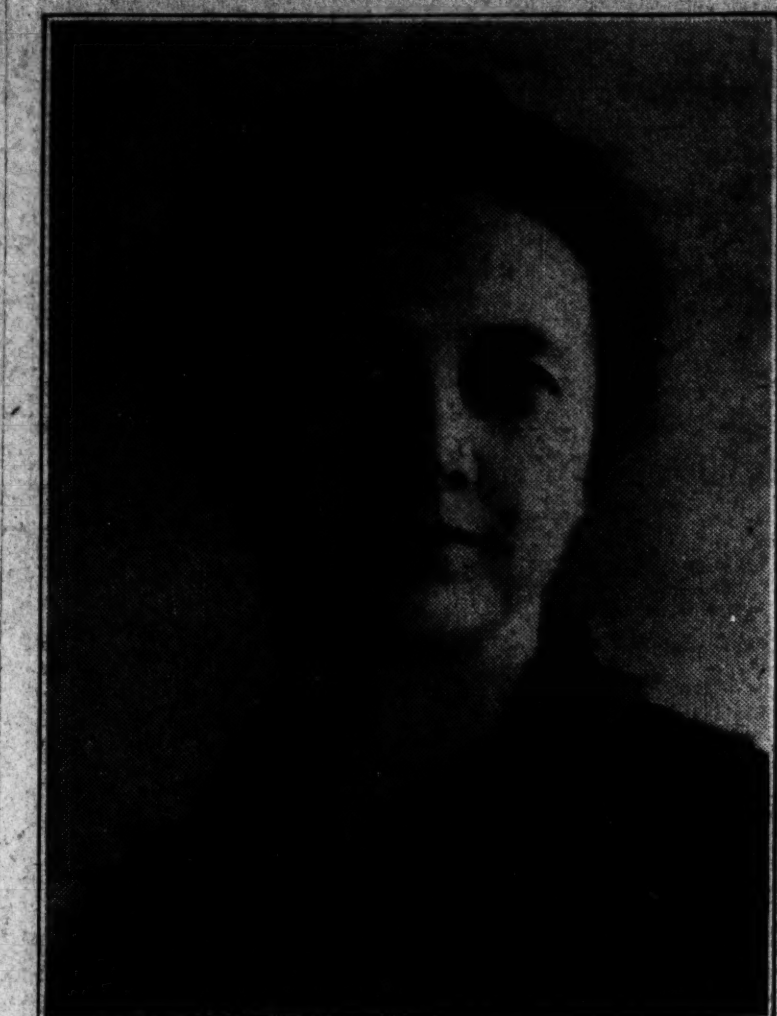
This indicates the psychological reasons for the maintenance of a formidable army. But it hardly indicates why France, balancing these nebulous advantages against the enormous disadvantages of provoking the hostile opinion of the world, should persist in a solitary course. It certainly calls for courage to repudiate the thesis that the Versailles Treaty, backed up by military sanctions, is the last word of European wisdom. But one would suppose that such courage would be stimulated by the general coalition of opinion against France, and that French politicians would be able to say something to this effect:

"Yes, it is doubtless true that we must be ready to defend ourselves against Germany. It is doubtless true that we should be in a position to enforce our rightful claims. But it is also necessary that we should keep in step with America, with England, with Italy. It is necessary that we who are debtors should not allow it to be believed that our money is being squandered on armaments. It is necessary that we should not have the air of opposing disarmament as Germany did—with sad results to herself—in 1907. Putting the two sets of considerations side by side, it is incumbent upon us to make some concession to the opinions of the world."

POLISH PRESIDENT TO BE STATESMAN

WARSAW, April 13 (Special Correspondence)—Reports emanating from the United States have been published in Polish newspapers to the effect that M. Paderewski is proposed as a candidate for the presidency of the Polish Republic. It is a case, when the new elections will take place, and that a committee has been formed in Chicago to collect the necessary funds.

Even if the report had any foundation, it is doubtful indeed if M. Paderewski would have any chance of success. His popularity in Poland has diminished considerably since his activities as Prime Minister. No one in Poland questions his patriotism or his lofty ideals. The services he rendered his country during the war, his energy in voicing Poland's claims to independence, his self-sacrificing work in bringing relief to his suffer-



Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck

ing countrymen, always will be remembered with gratitude.

Greeted With Enthusiasm

When M. Paderewski arrived in Poland in 1919 he was greeted with universal enthusiasm. His personal charm, his gift of oratory, won the hearts of his compatriots everywhere. He was appointed Premier of the Polish State and great things were expected of him. Then, however, it became apparent that high ideals, a great heart, and the gift of pleasing, combined with rare artistic talent, cannot replace the practical knowledge of statesmanship. It was soon evident that the Premier lacked even elementary knowledge of how to govern a State, not was he happy in his choice of advisers. In fact, his amateur way of conducting grave affairs of state brought serious trouble upon the country.

He was particularly unfortunate in his foreign policy, and to this day Poland suffers from the mistakes he made, which include the vital questions of Vilna, of Upper Silesia, and of Teschen-Silesia.

Finally Obligated to Resign

Finally he was obliged to resign, but he left the country of his own free will, and was not, as has been erroneously asserted, forced to do so. It is regrettable that M. Paderewski, guided, as is perhaps only natural in an artist, more by his feelings than by judgment, is easily influenced by his circle of friends and admirers and has too often allowed himself to be used as a tool by a political party. One of the most injurious results of such party politics has been the endeavor to set up M. Paderewski in opposition to Marshal Pilsudski. There was no enmity between these two men, as each recognized that the other was inspired by the same single-hearted patriotism, and although differing so greatly in character and temperament, each felt that the same ideal united them. But here again party factions undermined the good

relations and sowed distrust and discord, so that now to be an adherent of M. Paderewski means to be an enemy of Marshal Pilsudski.

Both Are Appreciated

Nevertheless, the Polish Nation understands the value of both these great men. While appreciating fully the noble artist, it would never accept him as the rival or the successor of the hero who kept alive the flame of Polish independence in the darkest days of servitude, who guided the helm of the State in the first days of its re-birth and who finally freed the country from the Bolshevik invader at the moment when all Europe believed that it would again fall under the yoke of Russia.

Whether Marshal Pilsudski, whose simplicity and dislike of publicity is universally known, will desire to continue as President is doubtful, but that the large majority of the Polish Nation desires him to act as their representative and Chief of State is undeniable.

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First Mother in Congress Will Work for World Peace

Chicago, May 4

Special from Monitor Bureau
THE first mother to sit in the United States Congress will be Mrs. Winifred Mason Huck, who has just received, according to unofficial returns, the Republican nomination for representative-at-large for the short term from Illinois. There was no Democratic nominee.

"I have only one aim in life," said Mrs. Huck today to The Christian Science Monitor, "and that is to set in motion the work that will lead to world peace. I am going to Congress with that purpose."

"I shall be the first mother to sit in Congress. I shall represent the feelings of other women who have children. There is only one great political issue now. There is no issue between the Republican and the Democratic parties. The issue is peace."

Mrs. Huck is nominated to fill the unexpired term of her father, William E. Mason. His term will end March 4, 1923. Mrs. Huck, according to present plans, will not wait for election in November, as there is no Democratic opposition, but, when officially notified of her nomination, will ask Gov. Len Small for an immediate appointment to Congress. This will be a new departure, as custom has construed the congressional appointing power of the Governor to be confined to senators. Mrs. Huck, however, says that the Governor can make the appointment, and that the House has only to confirm it, which the Republican majority probably would do without hesitation. She expects no delay in taking her seat.

"My father was 30 years in Congress and I was with him in Washington many years," said Mrs. Huck. "But I feel that my best training is as the mother of three boys and a girl. Consequently I feel that I am fitted to represent the hopes and ideals of mothers like me who are looking forward to a world that will be the future home of their children. I have no organization built up, but I will have one, and will work with every other organization for that end. Disarmament plans are only an amelioration. They don't go to the bottom."



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DANISH FIRM FEELS SHIP'S LOSS KEENLY

COPENHAGEN, April 13 (Special Correspondence)—The East Greenland Company shows a deficit on last year's trading of about \$20,000 kroner. The loss of the company's vessel, Dagny, which was caught in the ice, set the company back a year. Prospects are satisfactory, however, and there is no doubt remunerative stations can be erected along the coast from Denmark Harbor down to Scoresby Sound. At present three stations are in operation, but it is intended to increase the number to eight.

The Danish Government seems prepared to grant the company a loan, free of interest, and, for the future, the stations would be provided with provisions enough for two years. The Norwegian plans of starting a station somewhere near Scoresby Sound, but in a southerly direction, will not interfere with the company, but it is likely to lead to some political discussion, as Norway is not inclined to acknowledge Denmark's sovereignty over the whole of Greenland.

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In Bath Eighteenth Century Splendor Lingers in Lovely Vistas and Old-Time Dwellings

A DELICIOUS place of wide streets, graceful squares, and crescents and terraces, lovely green vistas opening unexpectedly between broad, comfortable old-time dwellings of classic line. The tiny settlement, begun by the Romans, when, so many centuries afterward, sudden popularity was thrust upon it, had no choice but to draw back and back toward the hills, finally up their slopes. Hence the matchless splendor of the setting. John Wood, architect and prominent citizen of eighteenth-century Bath, met his opportunity full square, building always in excellent taste, using the stone of the country, always consistently visualizing the place as an architectural unit. The Bath of today is a town of one period—that of the great and gracious eighteenth century.

We may explore the remains of the Roman baths and gaze down upon the King's Bath, still preserved in something resembling its famous state. Just as in the pleasant streets, where the sun shines brightly and the air is sweet on a spring morning, we hold our breath in the expectancy of meeting a rosy-cheeked little serving-maid, laden with a silver tray, or a dandy, swaying sedate chair with a beaded, beribboned, satin-clad dandy within; so, at the baths, imagination revivifies the scene, the din of music, laughter, bickering, abuse, the nauseous odors of the crowded baths where ladies and gentlemen, in bizarre attire, waded about up to their necks in the hot water.

Where Past and Present Meet
Then the spell breaks. Around the bend of the street creeps a silent black chair, creaking on its rubber tires; before a stately mansion there basks in the sunshine an open landau, the horses drowsing in their traces; a solitary pedestrian with bent head, a butcher's boy, whistling cheerily, two chattering children on their bicycles. Only these are to be encountered along Gay Street, where once lodged Fanny Burney and Mrs. Ptolemy, or in the Circus where, before Nos. 7 and 8, we might once have seen the magnificent coach and four awaiting the leisure of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, into the Grand Pump Room, still boasting its statue of Beau Nash, and the famous Tompion clock, celebrated in the pages of "Pickwick," a vast, empty apartment of memories, venture a few timid visitors to sip the mineral water, then slip quietly away. From around each corner visions steal upon us; every nook and cranny of the place is crammed with spectators, every slightest breeze vibrant with the sound of vanished voices or stray bits of song. Why is this so? Why, in modern Bath, must one fling himself into the past, whether he will or no?

As so often happens, we find Dr. Johnson offering as the key. In a letter to Mrs. Thrale, he comments complacently, perhaps nodding with reminiscence, on the "Bath" as a "good place for the initiation of a young lady." She can neither become negligent nor want of observers, as in London; nor by the imagination that she is concealed in the crowd, as in London. And the wretched Doctor, quite as well as we, that the charms of the "Queen City of the West" were scarcely less enticing to the young lady's elders. To Bath, in the eighteenth century, came all the gay and polite and well-born world (as well as many who were simply seeking the air and graces of their society) to observe and to be observed. They needed only to present themselves at the Assembly Room, during the fashionable hour; the

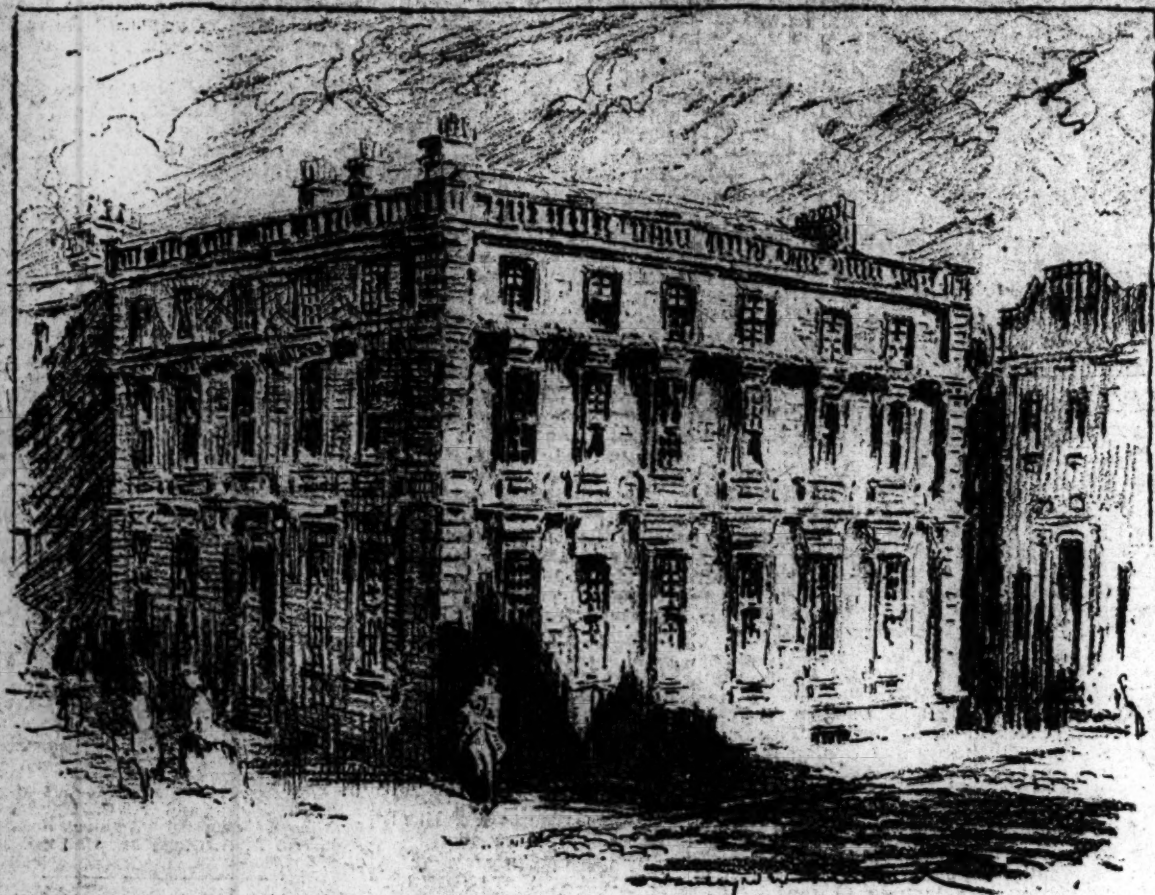
through there constituted what someone has called "a complete picture in little of English society, an abstract, as it were, of all its elements." We are now informed that the auctioneer's hammer threatens the Bath Assembly Rooms, designed by John Wood. Well, modern Bath will scarcely miss the place; but its loss will go far to deaden the surging memories which one cherishes.

Proud Days in Bath
It is a peculiarly significant fact that it was a professional gambler, one Webster, who made the first attempt to transform Bath into a pleasure resort; and that the man whose efforts succeeded, Beau Nash, long "King of Bath," for all his so strict enforcement of rules of conduct, was himself actually little better in reputation than Webster. It was an Mrs. Montagu said: "In the morning the only question one heard was 'How d'ye do?' in the afternoon: 'What is trumps?'" Without doubt, the card playings and the assemblies, which began at 6 o'clock with minuets, progressing through the rollicking country dances and ending sharply at 11 (so sharply that Beau Nash once re-

gretted as regular as the hours that rang them in. "One contemporary record has it: 'You cannot well be a free agent, where the whole turn is to do as other people do; it is a sort of fairy circle; if you do not run round in it, you cannot run at all, or are in everybody's way.'"

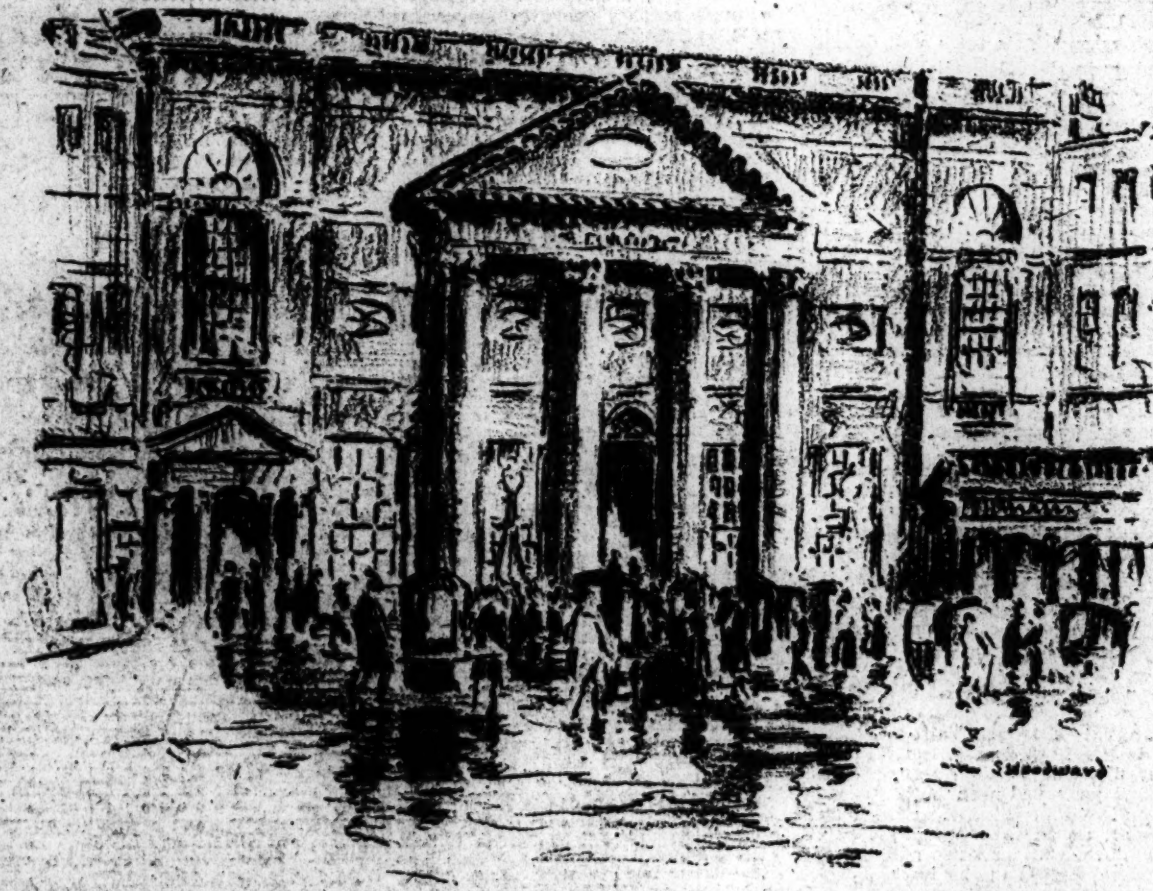
These inexorable rules, for instance, compelled one to rise very early to bathe, between 6 and 9 in the morning. If one desired to be correct, he frequented either the King's Bath or the Great Bath, although there were three others; and all alike were poorly equipped and kept open to the elements, so that, in bad weather, certain little niches in the walls afforded the only shelter. If the press became too great, one might cling fast to one of the bronze rings affixed to the walls, which it was the rage for distinguished visitors to provide as memorials of their stay. After about one hour of this, one was carried home in a sedan chair; only, however, to return almost at once, for everyone reassembled at the Pump Room to drink the required three glasses of water, incidentally to exchange gossip, discuss the play of the

As for writers, one need only count over such as have described the town in their works to discover who knew and frequented the place: Smollet, Jane Austen, Anstey, Addison, Pope, Goldsmith (who was there persuaded to attempt his life of Beau Nash), James Boswell followed the Doctor to Bath, there to enjoy the company of Mrs. Thrale, who had taken up her permanent residence in the little city which Lander declared worthy of comparison with his beloved Florence. Just how Pope, in one of his letters, "From the window where I am seated I command the prospect of 20 or 30 in one of the finest promenades in the world, every moment that I take my eye off the paper. If variety of diversions and new objects be capable of driving our friends out of our minds, I have the best excuse imaginable for forgetting you; for I have said, I can't tell how, into all the amusements of the place. My whole day is shared by the Pump assemblies, the walks, the chocolate houses, the shops, the medleys, etc. I endeavor (like all awkward fellows) to become agreeable by imitation; and observing who are most in favor with



Drawing from illustration in J. E. Meehan's "Famous Houses of Bath and District"
St. John's Place, Beau Nash's House

lused one extra dance to the Princess Amelia, daughter of George II) had become of vastly more importance than the drinking or bathing in the waters, the excuse which had brought most of the visitors thither. There were hard and fast formulas to which one was expected to conform. From the moment one's coach lurched into town, mercifully victorious over perilous muddy ruts in the roads and marauding hands of highwaymen, if one were only of sufficient social standing and arrived with its complement of horses, the four and twenty bells of the Abbey pealed a boisterous welcome; one was caught in a round of



Drawing from illustration in J. E. Meehan's "Famous Houses of Bath and District"
The Old Pump Room, Where the World of Fashion Gathered Daily

dedicate the presence of sodium, one of the most common of chemical elements, the chief ingredient of ordinary table salt. In this case it would be in the form of sodium carbonate, contained in most sea plants and given back to the sea upon their decomposition.

The most spectacular would be the red or "Bolshevik" flame and might be caused by salt of either strontium or lithium. In fact strontium might be called the political party element, as it has figured prominently in many an old-time political parade before or after election. Red fire is often made by a mixture of strontium nitrate, shellac and potassium chlorate. Lithium is found in nature in the form of mica, and is the lightest metal known, and is weight.

More rarely, perhaps, a violet flame is observed. This indicates the presence of potassium, the twin sister of sodium; and after which the substance, potash, is named. Potassium is contained in many minerals, such as feldspar, which have been dissolved by springs and rivers and washed into the ocean. A sodium salt is very rarely pure and often contains a potassium salt closely bound with it. However, the yellow flame caused by the sodium is so much more powerful that it often covers up the violet, the emblem of the potassium. If the spectator holds a blue glass in front of his eyes—a piece of blue bottle, for instance—the glass will absorb all of the sodium rays and will allow the purple potassium rays to come through and these can be detected readily by the eye.

A reddish yellow flame may be caused by salt of calcium, another common element and the basis of chalk, marble, limestone or calc-spar, great quantities of which are swept into the sea. The expression, "being in the lime-light," is based on the fact that the spot lights formerly used in theaters usually had calcium in front of the reflector to make the light more white and brilliant.

The chemist might go farther than identify the chemical elements. He might muse as to whether the potassium which made the violet flames came from the potassium deposits of Germany; the calcium from the chalk cliffs of Great Britain; the bits of copper from the mines in Montana. There might be romance in each colored flicking of the flames.

night before—it might well have been "The School for Scandal"—or the latest books and pamphlets at the reading room. Now and then wealthy persons gave what were called "public breakfasts," entertaining not their own friends alone, but any strangers who chanced to be at hand. This finished, in obedience to an unsuspicious irony, one attended daily service at the Abbey. Between 12 and 2 and 3 o'clock, when dinner was served, one rode or drove, shopped or read. Again in the afternoon there were gatherings at the Pump Room refreshments in the Assembly Rooms; and, in the evening, if not a ball, why then a theater.

The Men in the Picture

And who were content to troop thoughtlessly through this pretty pageant of gesture, grace and emptiness? The question would require pages in which adequately to be answered. All the prominent figures of the time—social, political, literary, theatrical, artistic—were there. The entire list of "Who's Who" if it were a compendium were then invented. When people of wealth and position affected a liking for Bath, it became at once the goal of all who toiled to their countless demands. Thus the young Gainsborough began his career at Bath. The elder Sheridan, once an actor, now a teacher of elocution, naturally sought his livelihood there. It was the scene of Mrs. Siddons' first triumphs, and such a fondness had she for the place that, during her later life, from time to time she vouchsafed to Bath an occasional performance.

The fair, I sometimes copy the civil air of Gascon, sometimes the impudent one of Nash, and sometimes for vanity, the silly one of a neighbor of yours, who has lost to the gamblers here that money of which the ladies only deserve to rob a man of his age. For the matter of that, lift down from the shelf your copy of "The Rivals," and note its portrayal of the resort of the period.

The Interest in Literature

Notwithstanding this absorption in vanity fair, there was a lively interest in things literary. Ralph Allen, leading citizen and one of the makers of Bath, was a patron of the arts; often entertaining Fielding, Warburton, Richardson, and Dr. Graves at his villa, Prior Park. William Beckford, author of "Vathek," lived close by. Then, too, there was Bathurst, where Lady Miller held her literary gatherings, greatly to the scorn of Dr. Johnson. Here poems, pretentiously composed by high-born dames, diplomats, literary men and other members of a select company, were deposited in "an elegant antique marble vase brought from Rome, and placed on a pedestal in the bow window; when the company were seated, some young nymph put in her delicate arm, and took out a single poem, which the author, or some one who either had, or fancied he had, an agreeable elocution, read to the assembly. When, in this manner, the whole collection was gone through, the gentlemen retired into a contiguous apartment, where amidst a profusion of jellies, sweetmeats, ice creams, and the like, they

decided on the merits of the several performances; from which they selected three, which were deemed the best; and of course entitled to prizes, which her ladyship distributed to the respective authors; a pompous bouquet of flowers to the first, a myrtle wreath to the second, and a sprig of myrtle to the third. These were then usually presented by the successful candidate to some lady, who wore them in her hair or her bosom the next evening to the public rooms." (Graves in "The Triflers"). There were often 50 carriages drawn up at the gates of Lady Miller's villa, with coronets aplenty.

However, the time came when polite favor deserted Bath. Watery places do, sooner or later, meet with sudden decline, commonly from over-popularity. The mysterious, tyrannical and impudent reign of Beau Nash was at an end. He had maintained law, order and decency in most things; he had inaugurated "a sort of public salon to the aristocracy, the gentry, and the upper middle class; reduced to a minority, they formed into separate clans." Pleasures continued at

a connecting tunnel after the fashion of Dickens' house at Gadshill.

To the house itself Garrick made many additions from the designs of Adams and laid out the grounds in more "elegant" fashion, for "elegance" in landscape gardening was the order of the day. "Nothing can be neater or fitted up with more decent elegance," wrote a contemporary scribe, "than this little box; every room shows the true taste and genius of the owner; the whole is like a fine miniature picture, perfectly well finished, though exceedingly small. The drawing-room is hung with canvas painted in all greens in the most beautiful colors imaginable, and decorated with carvings in the same color."

It cannot be denied, however, that there were too many portraits of himself, or pictures of the scenes in which he had appeared, although doubtless they were glad enough to accept his invitations to dinners, or to attend the night fêtes at which his grounds were lit by thousands of colored lamps. Once a year, the great actor had a festival held in Athens every fourth year about the middle of August. Only those who could trace their nationality to Athens were allowed to compete in the contests of the Panathenaea. Some Athenian inhabitant of Tarentum of Magna Græcia must therefore have been the proud winner of this amphora nearly 2500 years ago. The Panathenaea was still the oldest and most important of the Athenian festivals.

On the lawn Garrick erected an octagonal "Grecian temple" to receive Roubilliac's statue of Shakespeare, for which the great actor himself stood as a model. The temple is still on the lawn; the statue is in the British



Drawing from illustration in J. E. Meehan's "Famous Houses of Bath and District"
Richard (Beau) Nash
From an Original Drawing by Prince Hoare

Must the Tongues of the Paris Chansonniers Be Bridled?

Paris, France
Special Correspondence

THERE has been much perturbation in the minor places of entertainment in Paris in consequence of the edict of the police that songs and dances and scenes which satirize England and Mr. Lloyd George should be submitted for censorship. The chansonniers and the revue writers are resentful. They consider this interference as contrary to all the traditions. They claim full liberty to find subjects of wit wherever they choose. It cannot be denied, however, that the music halls and the cabarets of Paris—which, after all, have a large English and American clientele—have gone too far in their jokes about international affairs. It is incredible, the liberty, the disrespect, the absolute malice, with which supposedly friendly countries are treated on the stage.

Certainly, too much notice should not be taken of French humor. It spares nobody. America and Italy come in for these shafts of ill-humored satire. That there should be a protest, especially from England, which is so close a neighbor of France, is comprehensible enough. But, nevertheless, a good deal of allowance must be made for the French temperament and the French custom. Exaggeration and lack of taste mark nearly all the comments that the French make about their own public men in these peculiar theaters. The genre exists nowhere else. The greater the libel on a public man, the better the audience is pleased. But while it is all very well to slander Frenchmen in France, it is really an unfortunate thing that men of other countries and other countries themselves should be abused in the most unpleasant manner for their part in the war and their conduct in the peace.

While a good deal of fun is poked at the United States, it is on the whole fairly good-natured fun. There are exceptions of course, and the moment the door is opened to these skits on the stage it is certain that liberty will degenerate into license and that the bounds of decency and of friendliness will be overpassed. Still, America has not much ground of complaint by comparison with England. It would be impossible to imagine more uncalled for, more scandalous reflections upon an ally, than those which can be heard publicly every night in most of the cabarets and music halls. The theme is that England egged on France to fight her battle in which, according to these ill-bred revue writers, and these iz-

museums, where Garrick intended it to be, while a duplicate occupies the post of honor. Many of the other treasures of the villa were dispersed long ago, but the house, although enlarged by a wealthy London tailor who became the owner about sixty years ago, remains practically the same as it was in Garrick's day.

The Pottery and Purple of Ancient Tarentum

Excavations have been resumed at Tarento, in the extreme south of Italy, where many interesting specimens of ancient pottery have been unearthed.

Tarento, or Tarentum, to use the older name, was, of course, one of the towns of Magna Græcia, and was founded by the Spartans in the eighth century B. C. to relieve the parent state of that part of its population which did not possess, but claimed to enjoy, full civic rights. The colony prospered for several centuries, mainly through trade in pottery and purple. The latter was obtained from the mussels abounding along the coast and until the construction of the modern arsenal at Tarento large heaps of the shells of the Murex, the purple-yielding mollusk, were visible along the shore. Murex, fishing and oyster cultivation still form staple industries of Tarento and it is interesting to note that traces of Greek still cling to the speech of the people. Today all that remains above ground of the Greek city are a few columns belonging to a Doric temple of the sixth century B. C., one of the earliest extant, and a few remains of well-cut blocks of defense on the land side of the town.

The height attained by artistic culture in Tarentum in the fourth century B. C. is attested by the perfection of its gold coinage. Tarentum was still powerful when the other cities of Magna Græcia had declined, but an act of provocation arrayed the arms of Rome against the town, and it was finally obliged to surrender to the Republic in 272 B. C. Many cities of Magna Græcia have completely disappeared, but such a fate could not overtake a town possessing so fine a natural harbor as Tarentum. Thus with both Greek and Roman associations Tarento offers an attractive field to archaeologists, though many of the precious objects of the times of Magna Græcia were carried away or damaged during the Roman epoch.

Upon the present site of excavations a very fine Panathenæan amphora was discovered in 1917, a magnificent sample of the vase which style flourishing in Greece about 500 B. C. Such amphora filled with oil made from the olives of the grove dedicated to Athena were awarded by the city of Athens to the winners of the chariot race that formed part of the celebrations of the Panathenaea, the great festival held in Athens every fourth year about the middle of August. Only those who could trace their nationality to Athens were allowed to compete in the contests of the Panathenaea. Some Athenian inhabitant of Tarentum of Magna Græcia must therefore have been the proud winner of this amphora nearly 2500 years ago. The Panathenaea was still the oldest and most important of the Athenian festivals.

norant chansonniers, she took no part except that of acquiring the spoils at the end. Since Versailles she has been engaged in robbing and thwarting France of her legitimate claims. Embroidered with the same style for veracity, without any regard for good feeling, the result is really regrettable. Lloyd George and England are personified on these little stages in the most inexcusable fashion. The authorities are undoubtedly doing their best to stop a practice which is roundly to be condemned. Nobody can doubt the influence of the stage even on the state; and, somewhat special character; and when dislike and distrust and disgust are preached in the name of entertainment every evening in a score of establishments the relations of the two people can only grow worse. That there are political differences between France and England is obvious enough but it is surely a mistake to stimulate uncharitable feelings in the public.

This raises an extremely important point. It is commonly asserted that newspapers may determine the relations of peoples, but the stage when absolutely uncontrolled is no less potent a factor for good or to use the word in its immediate and common sense—for evil. Should international politics be kept off the Paris stage? And how? The present attempt of the police has been badly received and some of the chansonniers and revue writers simply turn the fire on the prefect, explaining that they are told not to satirize England and in doing so again hold England up to ridicule. Nor do they cease their more direct attacks. Altogether it may be doubted whether the intervention of the authorities has not made matters worse.

It will be urged that unless these feelings existed already against England they would not be reflected on the stage. That is partly true, but it is no less true that the stage in catching up and magnifying these sentiments in its turn inspires them and stirs them up. On the one hand these Paris establishments declare that they are accustomed to be free, to say what they please, and cannot see why England and Mr. Lloyd George should be immune from criticism—and by criticism is meant not reasoned protest but false, malicious assaults. But on the other hand the present unrestrained and vulgar satire of cabarets and music halls is truly dangerous. Such is the problem which is of course one of ethics rather than of art. It seems difficult to find the fitting answer.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Art of Making Porcelain

AMONG twentieth century productions of ceramic art, Danish porcelain holds a place exclusively its own. It is chaste and distinctively artistic in design; it is delicately finished and, so far as any modern form of this oldest of the arts can be accounted so, it is original.

Of true originality in the art of making porcelain, however, there is none. After the ancient civilization of the lands of the Nile and the Euphrates had developed the manufacture of earthenware into their masterpieces, it was difficult for any succeeding generation to evolve what was unique. However, the Chinese did this. They made the first translucent porcelain; they produced the first specimen of what, because it afterward became the famous ware of Faenza, is called the faience. The Chinese knew all about printing under and over glaze. Before Europe made porcelain at all, they used processes modern artists are still only discovering, and their colors, from their earliest beginnings, had a quality that moderns have never rivaled.

The First Porcelain in Italy

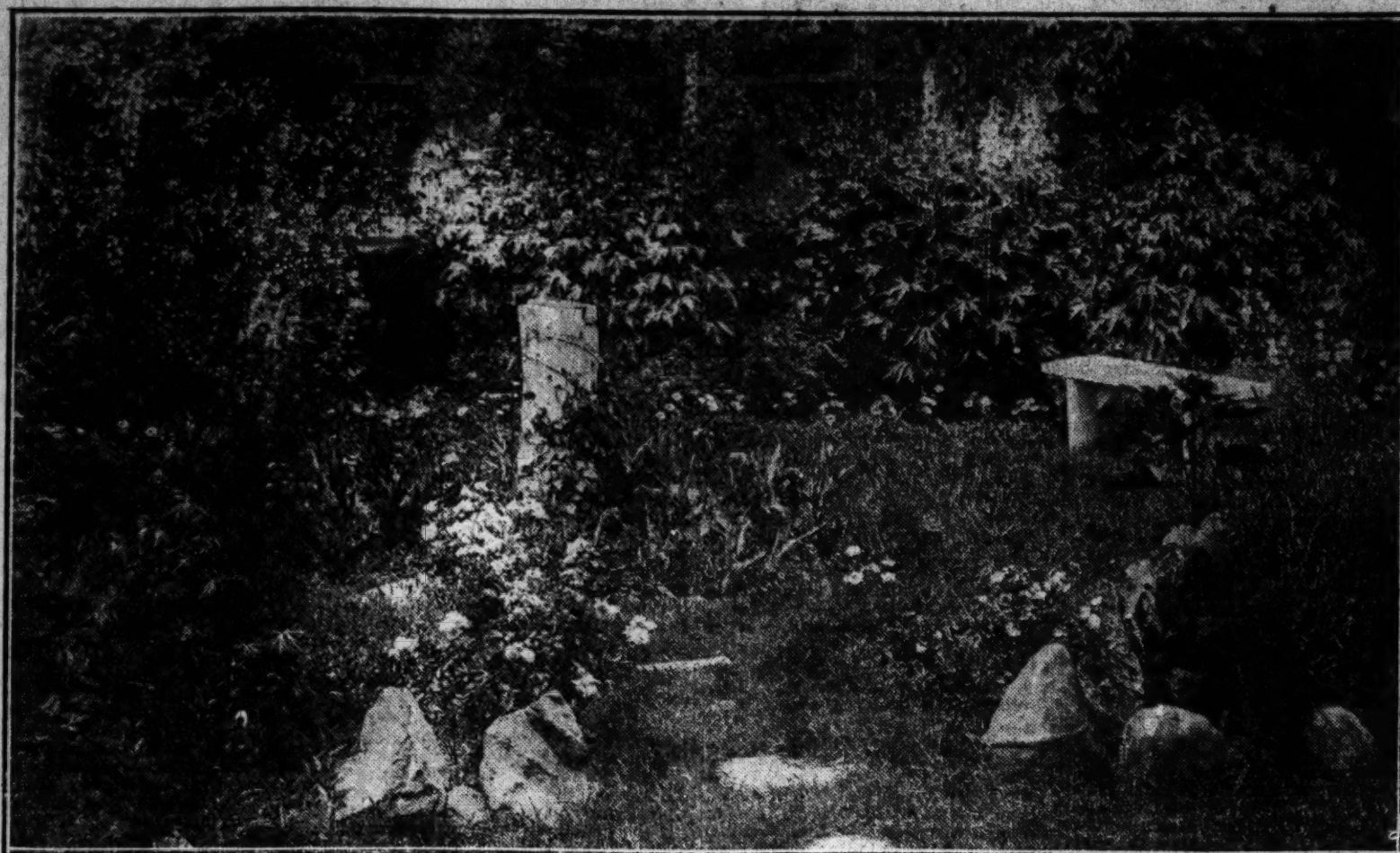
Italy made the first copies of porcelain and faience. The early examples here are only imitations of the Chinese, but, at Meissen, in Saxony, true European porcelain (from China clay and feldspar) was actually produced. The earlier Italian ware had been produced by making, with most intricate processes, pottery in imitation of specimens sent from China, by the great Jesuit administrator, who was able to give some of the secrets of the cult. But Meissen, in Germany, made the first real European porcelain, and from here it spread over the face of Europe. In the sixteenth century, the European manufacture of china became important. In the eighteenth, it had developed so that France, Spain, the young Americas, as well as Holland and Belgium, England, and Denmark, had each and all famed centers producing ware that became, each in turn, the most sought-after of the moment. Sevres, Delft, Wedgwood, Worcester and others were names associated with the beautiful ware. The Danish factory, in being chosen to produce the Flora Danica service, designed for presentation to Catherine of Russia, was admittedly not far behind any of these. Bornholm's gray clay had brought the gray faience into prominence, although it is of recent years that Copenhagen gray and blue faience have been at their best. Even yet they have not reached the position of the Chinese faience, made while the production of earthenware in Europe was merely the primitive potter's art as practiced by almost any village. The village production of cups and plates was of early origin and was carried on all over the face of Europe, as it was in English hamlets up to little more than half a century ago.

Danish Porcelain Factories

In its youth the Danish porcelain factory owed much to the fact that it was owned by and worked partly under the direction of the King whose artistic tastes had been trained on French lines. In the eighteenth century all the European sovereigns were interested in the charming art. It was, probably, this royal interest that made it possible to meet the heavy initial expenses. In Denmark, the royal example found patrons for the artists and purchasers for the masterpieces, so that the crown had the first right to its position, with the three waving lines that stamp this beautiful china. (They signify Great and Little Belt and Sound—the boundaries of this sea-girt kingdom.) With the earlier production the names of Fourner and Müller are permanently associated. After the period of decadence in the nineteenth century, when the royal family had sold their rights, the appointment of Arnold Krog as art director, and Philip Schon as manager, brought the Copenhagen works again into prominence. That the productions of the Danish factories today are second to no examples of modern ceramic art is proved by the splendid position held quite recently, at Sevres, by the exhibit from Copenhagen. It is a rule in these works that artists engaged here must have been exhibitors in the national gallery, and certainly the designs are the work of a body of colorists second to none, except, perhaps, those original Chinese geniuses.

The Danish Faience

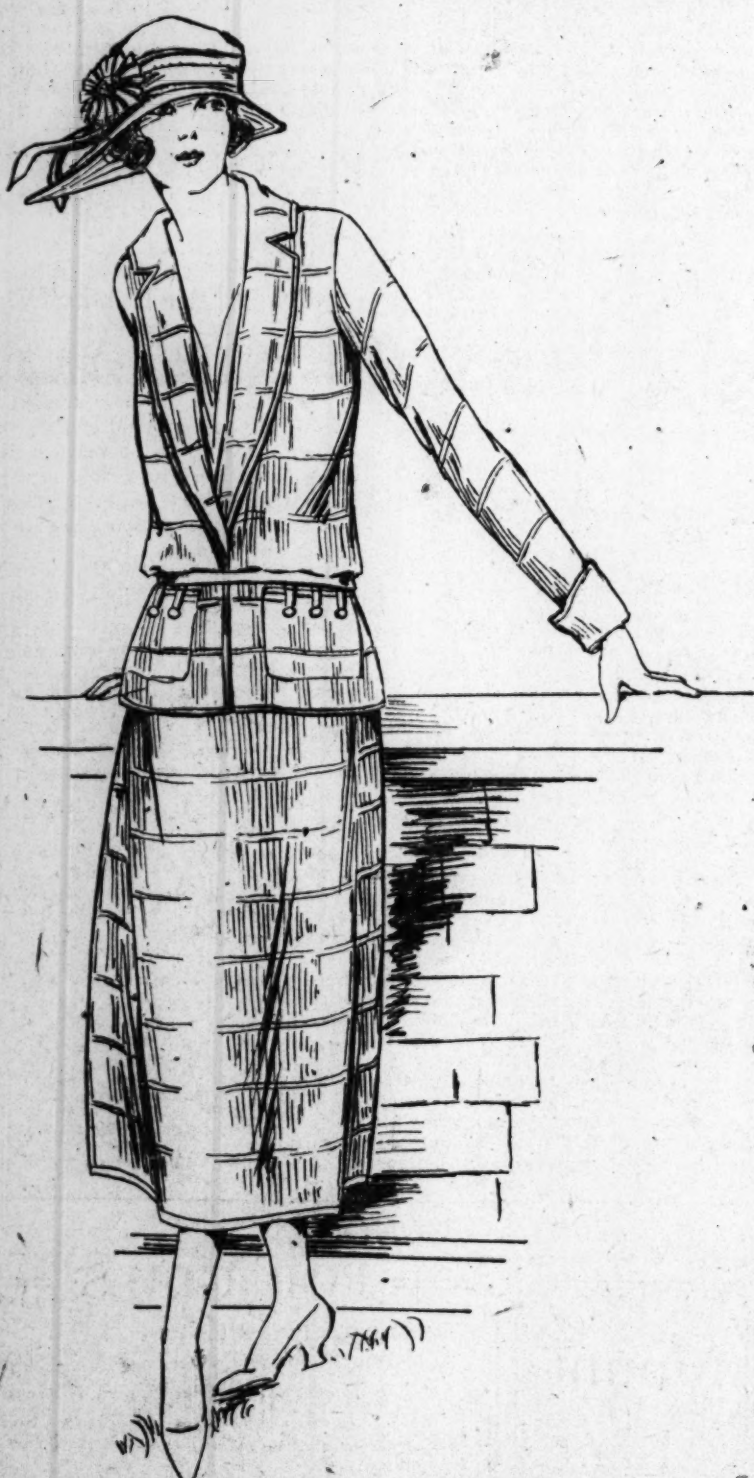
The Danish faience is made at another factory, but the same delicacy of coloring and exquisite finish are aimed at here. According to Danish ruling, simplicity and truth make distinction in every art. Certain it is that no porcelain, ever presented to history, has the quality of natural elegance more markedly than have these pieces of delicately tinted and beautifully polished porcelain that is peculiar to the Copenhagen school. The polish is part of the original discovery by the Chinese, the word porcelain being derived from a root, signifying the pawa shell with its mother-of-pearl surface. Copenhagen, in an adherence to nature, has attained its own claim to distinction. All motifs are direct from nature. No artist who has not exhibited in the Danish Royal Academy may sign a vase. The blue-tinted, hand-painted underglaze porcelain of Müller's day has now taken to itself 1500 separate forms. The faience works, opened in 1863, produced ordinary pottery till 1902, but today these works are as famous as the older center. The crowning achievement of the faience works is the production of the Alumina Blue, which has been acclaimed, not only by the art lovers, but by experts of east and west. The coloring is wonderful, although it is undoubtedly the "tone" of Baltic Sea atmosphere. It is possible for any modern work to produce what is new in ceramics (which is doubtful), then Copenhagen must have its claim to the distinction in the vivid, yet tender, tinting that distinguishes equally the Royal Danish Porcelain and the newer Copenhagen Faience.



A Corner of the Garden

Just a Backyard Garden

THERE was a spot in our backyard where my husband had a vegetable garden and an asparagus bed, which was shaded by four big apple trees. As the shade from these trees made it impossible to raise any good vegetables there, I persuaded him to let me have that space for a rock garden.



A Knitted Suit in Buff Wool

The Fashionable Knitted Suits

It is interesting to note how knitted clothes have developed in the last few seasons. Today one can have a knitted suit, which looks so trim that it might almost be a tailor-made. These are done in wool and with a purr stitch, one row of silk being introduced about every three and one-half inches. The coats are outlined with silk knitting, imitating braid binding, and the bottom of the skirt is also bound. This treatment gives a neat effect. The accompanying sketch, which expresses this idea, is carried out in buff wool with silk line and edged with buff silk, the same tone. Worn with a hat of rather coarse jade-green canvas, it would be very pleasing. Other suits of this nature are made in two shades of wool, one a tone darker than the other, but with not enough difference in color to give the pepper-and-salt effect that one saw last spring. This year's suits are much more harmonious, the shading effect being just

sufficiently marked to make it interesting.

Another pretty model had a knitted roll collar of Angora wool, and three strands of the same wool-knitting about three-quarters of an inch wide across the pockets and cuffs. This style would be particularly suitable to an undependable climate. For a sunny climate, a white knitted coat and skirt, edged with three rows of black silk knitting, would be a success, and of this style there are several models.

Knitted dresses are also much more elaborate than formerly. In these are introduced several rows of silk stitching introduced, forming bands from 1 to 2½ inches wide round the skirt and as trimming on the bodice. This is generally of the same tone, except where a tinsel thread is employed. A model in black, with oxidized tinsel thread, used to form bands an inch wide, had one row of dull gold introduced on either side of the band, which looked charming. These bands formed a square effect

on an archway as an entrance to a rock garden.

The first thing we did was to order four finished 12-foot posts (two by three). The four posts were used for the foundation and with furring a lattice was made for the roof and sides. The entrance is about six feet high and three feet wide. The four posts were cut six feet long and the part of them remaining was used as a frame for the top. Four strong cedar posts were then sunk into the ground, two feet deep, and to these was screwed the completed structure. It was painted white and we now had a pretty rose trellis and entrance, costing less than \$5. Dorothy Perkins, Dr. W. Van Fleet, and clematis (paniculata) rival one another in climbing over it. The climbing roses make it a thing of beauty in June and it is especially beautiful when pale blue bella donna larkspur blooms near the pale-pink Dorothy Perkins. This is a delightful combination. The clematis furnishes shade and makes it beautiful in the autumn.

There Was an Arbor

The four apple trees had grown so that their limbs touched overhead, and the little white latticed archway looked like the entrance to a green arbor. It was charming, too, when in May the four trees burst into full bloom and the pink and white petals came down like snowflakes, to float on the surface of the pool and cover the rock garden with white.

A couple of two-foot-wide paths were laid out at right angles to each other, under the trees. They were dug out about four inches and clean white sand was poured in. Digging out my paths a little gave me a chance to have a stone step at the entrance and another at the end of the walk. The little crevices between the steps were filled with forget-me-nots, sweet alyssum, and little ferns. As soon as one steps down into the garden and happens to tread on a bit of thyme, its fragrance fills the air. These little flowers do not seem to mind being stepped upon, but come up everywhere among the flat rocks which are sunk in the path. The bright little faces of ladies' delights, peep out of every nook and crevice.

At the end of the main path, one crosses a grass path to a white bench gleaming among green cedars and hollyhocks. A little vista is created by this seat in front of the evergreens. As people go by on the street, they can look through the archway and see a little farther beyond, at the end of the path, the bench gleaming white against the green cedars.

The Garden Pools

In this garden we constructed two little pools. A hoghead was purchased of a grocer for \$3. This was sawed in halves and one half was sunk in the ground in the middle of the garden, after painting the outside to keep it from rotting. The path was curved, so as to go along one edge of it, and was placed deep enough to have the top edge come just about on a level with the surface of the ground. It was filled to the depth on one foot with bone meal and garden soil, mixed thoroughly together, and on top of this was placed three inches of builder's sand and a layer of little shells and white pebbles.

In this I planted water poppies (Limnorchis humboldti), sagittaria, a fine plant for an oxygenator, and water hyacinth. The water hyacinth is a charming plant that just floats on top of the water and has an interesting pink blossom. Goldfish, sunfish, turtles, frogs and snails make their home here. They thrive and grow fat during the summer. In the winter the fish and snails are taken into the house.

One or two large stones were

on the bodice, while the skirt had four rows starting from about the knees downward. Other models have a lace-like wool insertion introduced in the skirt and possibly a piece forming a low waistline. This is of the same wool of which the dress is knitted.

A pretty device for holding fullness in place, on the hips, for instance, is that of embroidering flowers in wool over the part that is slightly padded. This, of course, can be done only when the wool used for the dress is thin. One can also embroider a design round the neck.

placed on the edge of the pool and two flat ones, to project out a little way into the water. On one side was planted the blue fescue grass, which hangs over the edge of the pool gracefully. Ferns, house leeks and oriental iris fill the pockets between the stones.

The Flowers to Plant

With the dirt which had been dug out to make room for the hoghead, a little hill was formed along the back of the pool and along one side of the path. Stones of various sizes were placed on the hill of dirt at different points and between them were planted ferns (dug from the neighboring woods), coral-bells, the two varieties of bleeding heart (spectabilis and eximia), stonecrop, yellow-day lilies, Jacob's ladder, arabis cerastium, crimson thrift, ladies' delights, spiderwort, ribbon grass, double yellow buttercups, ladies' slippers, columbine, alyssum saxatile, and creeping veronica. At the back are placed tall plants (hard sunflowers and asters), and in front of them, bee-balm and phlox. The spring bulbs (poets' narcissus, chionodoxa, daffodils, and crocuses) blossom among the rocks before the other plants come up.

Of all the rock plants which I have, bleeding heart (eximia) is one of the most satisfactory for the rock garden. Its foliage is exceedingly graceful and pretty, as it droops over the rocks, and it blooms from April until October.

The plants and rocks so completely cover the edge of the hoghead that you would never know that it was there. One would think it was a little spring, placed there by "Mother Nature" herself. When people visit the garden they always ask: "Where does the water come from?" and "Is there a natural spring here?"

All the care which is given it, is to add a little fresh water (with the hose), every three days. The sand and water plants keep it clear and fresh. It is so clear that you can see every little white stone and shell at the bottom of the water. The birds love to visit it and bathe in its clear, shining water. They stand on the flat rocks and take their little baths.

The other half of the hoghead was sunk in a sunny corner of the same garden. Here we planted a pink water lily and a white one (Pygmaea, the smallest pond-lily in existence). Goldfish live in this pool, and a big green frog who loves to have his head scratched with a straw. We did not put him there; he adopted our pool, one day last summer, and has made it his home, even freezing up in the bottom with the lily roots all winter. We named him "K'dunk." One day a lady was visiting the garden and I was showing her how the frog liked to have his head scratched. As I was stroking his head gently, he opened his mouth suddenly and said: "K'dunk! K'dunk!"

An umbrella palm grows here and it looks graceful and pretty, throwing up its tiny umbrellas above the water. This pool was surrounded by three large stones (one flat one, big enough to sit upon), ferns, Japanese iris, forget-me-nots, and wandering Jew.

In many of our trees we have placed bird houses. These are all occupied, at different times during the summer, by wrens, robins, bluebirds, and tree swallows. Two robin-nests which we put up were occupied by two families of these birds. It is a common sight to see tiny hummingbirds, taking a bath on a lily pad in the pool.

People say that this little garden of rocks, with its tiny pools, is quite Japanese. It was not intended to be so, for it just grew.

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Dinner Left-Overs

THE left-overs of the dinner table are the fabric of the next day's luncheon or the embroideries of another dinner. Beginning with the soup, there is almost nothing left over that may not be served in new form. A cup of soup implies the gravy of the casserole dish or of the meat pie, while the fish that may be left stands for the creamed fish of tomorrow or perhaps for the croquettes or fish cakes. The cold meat shall be combined with the soup and returned to the table with a short, brown crust.

Meat Pie.—Cut the cold roast into inch pieces, adding enough hot water scantily to cover the meat, and simmer the meat in a covered saucepan for an hour. Add a teaspoonful of grated onion, unless the soup was onion flavored. Cut whatever amount of potato you need for the meal into cubes and boil them until nearly cooked. Add them to the meat and season with whatever herbs may suit your taste, that have not already been used in the soup. Add to whatever water is left in the meat the soup to the amount of gravy you like. Thicken the soup to the consistency of gravy, unless it is thick enough. Make a crust from one-half to three-quarters of an inch thick of biscuit dough, made extra short and perforated as the thin crust for an ordinary pie is perforated. This permits the steam to escape. Bake a rich brown, and bake in an earthen dish if possible. In adding seasonings, remember that thyme, parsley—all add piquancy to the meat pie, but these things must be used sparingly and to your taste rather than according to arbitrary measurements; and seasonings that already have been used in the soup should not be added to the pie.

To Prepare the Soup.—If the soup be vegetable, all the vegetables should have been strained from it before it became cold the night before. If it is a fish-flavored bisque, of course it may not be used in a meat pie, but only as a sauce for a fish dish, such as croquettes or fish à la king, while, if it is a purée, it may be thick enough to combine with the meat without adding more flour. Any purée of peas, celery, carrots, asparagus, whatnot, is suitable to combine with the meat, but no fish bisque may be used, since fish flavors may not suitably modify meat flavors.

Creamed Fish.—Use preferably haddock, cod or halibut or perhaps bluefish, but the latter is better rechauffé some other way. To 1½ cups of flaked fish use a cupful of white sauce, unless you have a fitting bisque left from dinner. Such a soup would make an excellent medium. Add a bit of bayleaf, a sprig of parsley, and half a teaspoonful of grated onion and a dash of salt and pepper; but remember that left-overs, having once been seasoned, may spoil the new dish if seasoned again. Prepare a half cupful of cracker crumbs over which you have poured a little melted butter. Cover the bottom of a small platter which may be run into the oven, with the fish; then pour upon it half the sauce, following this with the remainder of the fish, the rest of the sauce and cover the top with the buttered crumbs. Bake brown. This is as appropriate a dish for the fish course of a second dinner as for the main dish at luncheon.

Potatoes.—Heat the left-over rice or mashed potatoes by adding a little milk, stirring it well, covering and heating in the oven. This method prevents dryness. Beat them well, when hot, and to 1 cupful of potato add one tablespoonful of butter, ¼ of a cupful of grated cheese and the beaten yolks of 2 eggs. Add salt and a little cayenne. Form the mass into balls, dip them in flour or bread crumbs, then into egg and again into crumbs and fry in deep fat.

Sweet Potatoes au Gratin.—Slice cold boiled potatoes fairly thin into a baking-dish, salt and pepper them and sprinkle them with brown sugar. Dot the layer with butter. Repeat this combination until the potatoes are gone, then cover the top of the dish with buttered cracker crumbs and bake till the top is brown, but bake slowly enough to melt the sugar and heat the potatoes, hot that the ingredients may be perfectly incorporated. It is well at last to cover the dish with a perforated tin, removing it just before the dish is finished, that the top may brown thoroughly.

Shakespeare Hash.—The key to the playful name of this dish may be found in one of its ingredients, which is left-over ham. Ham may be used instead. Hash the cold-boiled potatoes with a third the amount of cold

bacon or ham, fry it in the fat produced from the pork. If there is enough otherwise, add a little butter. If the combination is inclined to be dry, add a few spoonfuls of water, cover a few moments, then mass the hash in an oblong at one side of the frying pan, leave off the cover and carefully fry till a brown crust is formed on the bottom. Turn the hash upon a platter with the brown side up.

Emancipation Screens

Spring and autumn are, at last, almost without terror for the housekeeper and her family. Carpets have become a dusty memory, and brooms are descending in the social scale as the claims of the vacuum cleaner receive more universal recognition.

Still another emancipation act has been proclaimed by a window screen which rolls up precisely like a shade and which, therefore, can be left out of sight at the top of the window all winter long. The installation is permanent. The monel-metal frame from which the netting is made, an alloy of copper and nickel, is weather-proof, rust-proof and almost blow-proof, yet the mesh is satisfactory from the point of view of seeing through it.

The screen may be placed either inside or outside of the sash. It covers, when pulled down, the entire window space and runs up and down in grooves at the sides of the sash. It is furnished with a catch, which locks it at any point and which prevents its flying up and lashing itself around the roller, like an unruly shade. The device can be adjusted to any type of window or casement, and is so constructed that the screen does not bulge, or jam, or tear at the edges. In fact, this new kind of screen bids fair to ostracize, in a season or two, from the better type of dwelling the old-fashioned frames which have been a care in the off seasons and an irritation when in place, because of their tendency to ravel against manipulations of all kinds and to block the access which we need to awnings and window boxes.

The same material, monel-metal, is used for porch screens. One of its great advantages is that it withstands considerable abuse, such as the balls of children, the claws of the pet dog, the chair thrusts of impetuous neighbors. Neither does weather of any kind, or salt spray, cause it to corrode.

The wire strands are woven so closely as to discourage the most diminutive insects, yet the wire, because of its strength, is spun fine, permitting breezes to flutter in and the inquisitive gaze to pass over freely to scenes in the surrounding landscape.



The Right Step

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To the Telephone—
And your request
Will promptly bring
The Pilgrim Maids'
Laundry service—

And we assure you
Not only of good work
But that we will not
Put laundry marks
On your flatwork!

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That good step now
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Mattress Protectors will keep your mattresses clean and perfectly sanitary under all conditions. Mattress Protectors are light in weight, cover the mattress like a blanket, easily washed, good as new. Once used you are sure no household would be without them. Not a luxury but a necessity. We have sold over a million Mattress Protectors to families who know. Sold by first class department stores.

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Do You Need a Gas Range Toaster?
The Lily Toaster
Makes 5 GOLDEN BROWN slices at once—18 in 10 minutes.

Ask your Gas Company for it or send 60c. to
THE LILY GASTOSTER CO.,
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Remstitching and Footing Attachment Superior device. Fits any sewing machine; attaches firmly; easily adjusted; price \$3.00 delivered, with complete instructions and samples of work orders filled promptly. **SUPERIOR REMSTITCHING ATTACHMENT CO.**, 500 Starr St., Corpus Christi, Tex.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MANY FEATURES
OF CONVERTIBLE
BONDS PLEASING

Both Phases of Speculation and
Fair Amount of Safety in
This Security

Convertible bonds offer to the cautious investor features which probably will satisfy both his inclination to speculate moderately and his desire to be conservative. This class of bond furnishes a fair return on money invested and a reasonable likelihood of profit through the privilege of conversion into stock.

Among some convertible bond issues now reflecting the value of the conversion privilege are American Telephone & Telegraph of 1925, and Consolidated Gas of 1925, both of which are now selling at a premium. The value of the conversion privilege is by no means an option which keeps the selling price of Western Electric 7s, 1925, callable at 102 on Oct. 1 next, above 108. The conversion privilege on this issue is evidently worth at least 4 points to the holders of the bonds at present.

Of five bonds of strong railroads with conversion privileges two are of particular interest. Both the Chesapeake & Ohio and the New York Central roads have large convertible bond issues which it is to their interest to have converted in order to secure a more conservative capital ratio. In one case the conversion privilege expires in the other the conversion price advances in the near future. Earnings of both roads would permit an increased dividend rate which would favor conversion.

The following table contains a list of prominent convertible bond issues, current price, yield on a maturity basis, number of common shares into which a \$1000 bond may be converted, expiration date of the privilege, which is to maturity if none is given, price of the stock and price at which conversion begins to show a current profit, based on the present cost of a bond. The price at which conversion begins to show a profit is seldom the exact conversion price.

In the case of a bond convertible into stock par for par, the purchase at a premium would make it necessary that the stock sell above a corresponding premium to make conversion profitable. If the bond were purchased at a discount the opposite would hold true.

The conversion party given in the table is not strictly accurate, since it makes no allowance for the adjustment of interest and dividends made at the time of conversion. The purchaser of a bond always pays accrued interest; upon conversion he is reimbursed this amount, but pays accrued dividends. No accrual of dividends is allowed the seller of stock, so that he must add accrued dividend to the conversion party before computing his profit by conversion.

The table follows:

Bond	Price	P. C.	No. of shares
Chesapeake & Ohio, 4 1/2, 1925	102 1/2	5.80	12 1/2
Delaware & Hudson, 5 1/2, 1925	102 1/2	5.30	12 1/2
N. Y. Central 6s, 1925	103 1/2	5.75	9 1/2
Norfolk & West 6s, 1925	103 1/2	4.50	10
Southern Pacific 5s, 1925	103 1/2	4.70	10
American Tel. & Tel., 7s, 1925	102 1/2	4.25	11 1/2
Barnes & Co., 7s, 1925	102 1/2	5.80	25
Cerro de P. 8s, 1925	102 1/2	5.80	20
Wilson, 7 1/2s, 1925	102 1/2	6.70	20

Conv. qu'd Conv. expires at parity

Bond	Price	P. C.	No. of shares
Ches. & Ohio 4 1/2, Apr. 1, 1925	102 1/2	5.80	12 1/2
Del. & Hud. 5 1/2, Oct. 1, 1925	102 1/2	5.30	12 1/2
N. Y. Cent. 6s, May 1, 1925	103 1/2	5.75	9 1/2
Norfolk & West 6s, June 1, 1925	103 1/2	4.50	10
Southern Pac. 5s, June 1, 1925	103 1/2	4.70	10
Amer. Tel. & Tel. 7s, Mar. 1, 1925	102 1/2	4.25	11 1/2
Barnes & Co. 7s, May 1, 1925	102 1/2	5.80	25
Cerro de P. 8s, Mar. 1, 1925	102 1/2	5.80	20
Wilson 7 1/2s, Mar. 1, 1925	102 1/2	6.70	20

RAILROADS' COAL
COSTS COMPARED

The average prices at which the prominent railroads have been charging out their locomotive coal have varied but slightly during recent months, but an allowance for the corresponding period of the year previous substantial savings are shown.

The Pennsylvania consumes more locomotive coal a month than any other system. In February, 916,915 tons were burned, that cost \$2,427,000, or an average of \$2.65 a ton. Few roads show any such low average cost as that. The Norfolk & Western used 185,644 tons in February that cost an average of \$2.11 a ton.

The Reading, another coal road, charged out its 130,273 tons used in February at \$4 a ton. Baltimore & Ohio's February average was \$2.76 a ton, and consumption 389,057 tons. The Atchafalaya used 151,551 tons in February and the average cost was \$3.32 a ton. Illinois Central reported an average cost of \$2.97 a ton, Erie, \$3.67, and Southern Railway, \$3.35.

PUBLIC UTILITY CHANGES NAME
Stockholders of the Arkansas Valley Railway Light & Power have voted to change the name of the corporation to the Southern Colorado Power Company. The new name is calculated to indicate clearly the extent and location of the territory served by the company, which comprises five counties covered by 317 miles of transmission system centering in Pueblo.

PURCHASES FOR
INVESTMENT HELP
LONDON MARKET

LONDON, May 11.—Buying for investment showed a sentiment of cheerfulness to some extent on the stock exchange today.

Notwithstanding the maintenance of the Bank of England's rate of discount at 4 per cent, gilt-edged investment issues were firm at higher levels.

French loans were dull and unchanged because of doubt over the situation at Genoa.

Home rails were favorites of investors, and they displayed fresh buoyancy. Dollar descriptions were inactive and featureless.

Changes in Argentine rails were narrow and mixed because of adjustments. The oil department lacked leadership and was idle. Royal Dutch was 42 3/8, Shell Transport 5 3/8, and Mexican Eagle 5 5/8.

Industrials had a hard undertone but alterations were irregular. Hudson Bay was 6 1/2.

Rubber shares were quiet, with a tendency to recede. Operations in Kaffirs were professional and the list was checked.

Consols for money were 58 1/2, Grand Trunk 1 1/2, De Beers 11 1/2, Rand Mines 3 1/2. Money 1 1/2 per cent. Discount rates, short bills 2 1/2 per cent; three months' bills 2 1/2 to 5-16 per cent.

FARM LOAN BOARD
VACANCY FILLED

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Selection of Robert A. Cooper, Governor of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy on the Federal Farm Loan Board caused by the recent resignation of Asbury F. Lever, is understood to have been made by President Harding.

Governor Cooper is a Democrat and will succeed, as provided by law, to the place vacated by a Democrat. He is serving a second term as Governor of South Carolina.

He has large farming interests and has taken a lead in constructive agricultural measures in his State.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow.

Call Loans	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Outside com'l paper	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Year money	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Customers' com'l loans	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Individ. cus. col. lns.	5 1/2%	5 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates

Bank	Rate
The 12 Federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:	
Boston	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%
Chicago	4 1/2%
St. Louis	4 1/2%
Kansas City	4 1/2%
Minneapolis	4 1/2%
Dallas	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%
Berlin	4 1/2%
Bombay	4 1/2%
Brussels	4 1/2%
Copenhagen	4 1/2%
Madrid	4 1/2%
Paris	4 1/2%
London	4 1/2%
Rome	4 1/2%
Stockholm	4 1/2%
Switzerland	4 1/2%

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Exchanges year ago	\$2,000,000	\$702,900,000
Balance	\$2,000,000	\$4,100,000
P. R. bank credit	\$1,882,888	\$4,800,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery	Rate
60-day days	2 1/2%
90-day days	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/2%
Under 60 days	3 1/2%
Under 90 days	3 1/2%
Under 120 days	3 1/2%
Under 150 days	3 1/2%
Under 180 days	3 1/2%
Under 210 days	3 1/2%
Under 240 days	3 1/2%
Under 270 days	3 1/2%
Under 300 days	3 1/2%
Under 330 days	3 1/2%
Under 360 days	3 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates

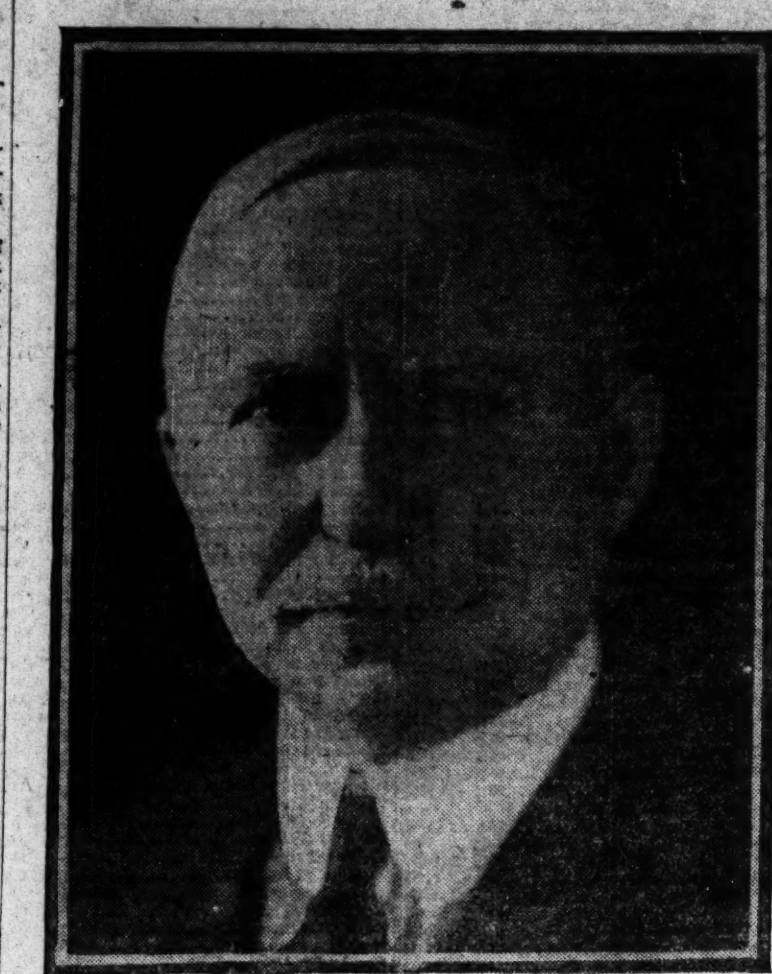
Current	Previous	Parity
Demand	\$4.44 1/2	\$4.84 1/2
Cables	4.45	4.85
France	9.14	9.13
Guillemers	38.43	38.40
Marka	9.0850	9.0825
Swiss francs	19.28	19.30
Swiss francs	15.54	15.58
Belgian francs	6.34	6.37
Kronen (Austria)	0.00120	0.00125
Sweden	25.60	25.75
Denmark	21.20	21.25
Norway	18.60	18.75
Hungary	12.00	12.15
Argentina	1.2180	1.2170
Russia	.08	.08
Poland	.0250	.0250
Yugoslavia	.3075	.3075
Finland	2.08	2.10
Treche-Slovakia	1.85	1.85
Rumania	.75	.75
Portugal	8.00	8.00
Turkey	69.00	68.50
Shanghai	78.25	78.25
Hong Kong	97.1250	97.1250
Bombay	28.00	28.00
Yokohama	47.25	47.25
Brasil	13.75	14.00
Uruguay	20.7500	20.8250
Chile	11.3750	11.3125
*Calcutta	29.00	28.50

*1918 average 22.44 cents per rupee.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

First week May	1922	Decrease
From Jan. 1	\$2,542,000	\$83,000
From Jan. 1	\$9,290,000	7,034,000
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH		
First week May	\$222,894	\$55,584
From Jan. 1	\$5,660,873	\$1,551,557

*Increase



Photograph © by Underwood & Underwood, New York

James S. Alexander

After 22 years of continuous service with the National Bank of Commerce of New York, in which time he had advanced to the position of assistant cashier, James S. Alexander resigned to become treasurer of the American Express Company. But in less than a year he was recalled by the bank and made vice-president. Three years later, in 1911, he was elected to his present position of president.

Mr. Alexander received his first banking experience when he was 17 years old as a clerk in a bank in his home town of Tarrytown, New York. When he was 20 he went to New York City and began work as a clerk for the bank of which he is now president.

Today Mr. Alexander is recognized as one of the leading commercial bankers of the United States. He served as chairman of the executive committee of the National Commission on European Finance, and has been honored by the French, Italian and Belgian governments for his work during the World War.

SMALLER INCREASE
IN NEW HAVEN'S
APRIL REVENUES

New Haven's April gross of approximately \$9,466,399 is 2.75 per cent greater than in April a year ago but 7 per cent under the gross revenues for March. The March gross of \$10,202,920 showed a 5.6 per cent greater increase over the corresponding month of 1921. The smaller increase in gross was due to the falling off of coal traffic after the middle of the month. With a greater maintenance bill for the month, it is probable that the month's deficit will be considerably more than the March surplus of nearly a third of a million.

The operating ratio for April was 82.65 per cent, an increase of 7.65 per cent over March and 4.25 per cent over the first quarter, although 24.15 per cent under the first quarter of 1921.

Coal traffic was normal up to the middle of April because of the quantity of coal loaded before the strike but unbilled until just before or soon after April 1. After these shipments had gone through there was a marked reduction in coal shipments.

A more liberal maintenance program was started this month and considerable money is being devoted to repairing and rebuilding of freight cars. This will doubtless be reflected in May net earnings. Counteracting the temporary loss of coal business and higher expenses, however, is an improvement in less than carload and package freight business. Cedar Hill Transfer, New Haven's principal transfer, has had no diminution of traffic compared with previous months.

Central New England Railway showed a greater proportionate increase in gross revenues, \$26,000, or 4 per cent over April, 1921.

NEW OFFICERS OF
ERIE & WESTERN

Officers and directors of the Lake Erie & Western road, representing the New York Central road, have resigned, and the following new directors have been elected: P. Van Sweringen, M. J. Van Sweringen, J. J. Berner, Otto Miller, W. A. Colston, J. R. Nutt, John Sherwin, H. Van Vechten and C. L. Bradley.

The following new officers were elected: O. P. Van Sweringen, chairman of the board; J. J. Berner, president; M. J. Van Sweringen, C. E. Denney, John Sherwin and J. R. Nutt, vice-presidents; W. A. Colston, vice-president and general counsel; B. E. Morgan, traffic manager; Lewis A. Bell, comptroller, and C. C. Collinter, secretary and treasurer.

The directors adopted a resolution locating the company's principal business office at Cleveland instead of New York.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, May 11 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products.	May 11	May 12
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.76	1.79
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.50 1/2	1.45 1/2
Oats, No. 2 yellow	.30	.28 1/2
Oats, No. 2 white	.49	.48 1/2
Flour, Minn. pat	8.75	8.25
Lard, prime	12.00	11.50
Pork, mess	25.50	26.25
Beef, family	15.00	15.50
Sugar, gran.	6.30	6.25
Silver, No. 2 Phil.	25.40	21.34
Silver	.70 1/4	.65 1/4
Lead	5.25	5.00
Tin	50.625	50.50
Copper	13.00	12.875
Rubber, rib sm. sh.	15 1/2	15 1/2
Cot. in Mid. Pland.	19.50	19.50
Steel billets, 1 1/2 in.	32.00	32.00
Print cloths	.06 1/2	.06 1/4
Zinc	6.20	6.20

*After charges and provisions for federal taxes, etc.

BANK OF FRANCE
WEEKLY EXHIBIT

PARIS, May 11.—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) compare:	May 11 '22	May 12 '21
Gold	5,627,200,000	5,618,000,000
Silver	282,900,000	271,700,000
Loans & discounts	4,667,700,000	5,331,671,000
Circulation	36,122,700,000	38,741,600,000
Deposits	2,280,100,000	2,964,500,000
War adv. to state	22,600,000,000	26,150,000,000
Bank rate	5%	5%

INDIA'S STEEL
IMPORTS DECLINE

Figures for December Are 4464 Tons Less Than 1920

Imports of iron and steel into British India in December, 1921, amounted to 46,510 gross tons, a decline of 4464 tons from the December imports in 1920, according to figures compiled by the iron and steel division of the United States Department of Commerce.

Substantial increases in importation of corrugated and plain galvanized sheets and plates, steel bars and channels, and pig iron are noted. The principal losses occurred in beams, pillars, girders, and bridge work, sheets and plates, not galvanized or tinned, tinned sheets and plates, and wrought tubes, pipes, and fittings which in most instances canceled the advances made in 1920 and brought the 1921 tonnages nearer those of 1919.

During 1921, imports of iron and steel into India totaled 513,592 tons. Great Britain supplied the bulk of every product, with three exceptions, the United States furnishing most of the wrought tubes, pipes, and fittings, and Belgium leading in steel bars and channels and wire nails.

Iron and steel prices are stationary in the Belgian market, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce from Acting Commercial Attaché Cross, Brussels. Apart from certain special lines, production is being restricted and the laying off of help continues. The British metallurgical situation has not as yet exerted any appreciable influence on the local market, though the firmness in prices would appear connected in some degree with expectations of resulting orders. In structural steel, Ongrue-Marihay, which has been quoted under the market consistently since its reopening, has raised its prices 10 francs per ton. Owing to the small production prevailing, producers seem able to maintain present levels.

Wire products are ruling lower under the pressure of foreign competition, but it is understood that orders are difficult to place for reasonable deliveries. The delivery period for heavy grades of sheets is now six to eight weeks, but producers of fine sheet are complaining of cancellations in favor of low English prices, which are under Belgian prices for galvanized sheets as well.

Lack of confidence in metallurgy is reflected by slight downward movements of most representative steel stocks in the Brussels exchange.

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1922 TO BE BIG
BUILDING YEAR

S. W. Straus of S. W. Straus & Co., New York, speaking of the building situation throughout the country, says: "As the season advances, increased activities prevail in all departments of construction, and there is substantial evidence that predictions made some time ago that the year 1922 would establish new building records, are being borne out. While there is an unprecedented amount of residential construction, there is activity in all other lines, including industrial plants."

"There is a firm and well-sustained demand for building capital. Prices for all basic materials show tendencies to stiffen up as greater activities get under way. The labor situation, viewed from the standpoint of the entire country, is favorable, and wages are holding up well, due to a greater demand as well as a lessened supply as the result of a considerable exodus of workers from some of the building trades."

DIVIDENDS

Atlas Powder Company, usual quarterly of 3 per cent on common, payable June 10 to stock of record May 31.

Eastman Kodak Company, quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred and of 1 1/4 per cent on its no par value common, payable July 1 to stock of record May 31.

United States Gypsum, regular quarterly of 1 per cent on common and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, both payable June 31 to stock of record May 15.

Nelid Manufacturing Company of New Bedford, Mass., regular quarterly of \$2 a share and an extra of \$3 a share, both payable June 15.

Wamsutter Mills, quarterly of 2 per cent a share, payable June 15 to holders of record May 24.

Southern Pacific Company, regular quarterly of 2 1/2 per cent on common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 1.

Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company, regular semi-annual of 3 1/2 per cent on preferred and ordinary stock. The preferred dividend is payable Aug. 17 to stock of record July 13 and ordinary stock dividend is payable June 29 to stock of record May 31.

Union Pacific Railroad Company, regular quarterly of 2 1/2 per cent on common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 1.

Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company, regular semi-annual of 3 1/2 per cent on preferred and ordinary stock. The preferred dividend is payable Aug. 17 to stock of record July 13 and ordinary stock dividend is payable June 29 to stock of record May 31.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

VARIATIONS IN MARKET PRICES NOT IMPORTANT

Stocks Somewhat Irregular and Business Is Quiet on the New York Exchange

Losses running from large fractions to one point soon were made by junior rails, metals, chemicals and miscellaneous specialties at the opening of today's New York stock market. During the early trading session made no marked response to the still higher prices posted by Standard Oil interests and independent refineries.

Commission houses were advising customers to take profits in the present uncertain state of domestic money rates and the international situation. The heaviest features of the early trading included Texas & Pacific, Utah Copper, and Woolworth.

Liquidation of inactive specialties, obscure steels, the cheaper rails and shipbuilding made steady progress during the morning. American Wool, Continental Can, Nova Scotia Steel, Otis Steel preferred, Texas & Pacific, New Orleans, Texas & Mexico and Chicago & Alton preferred lost 1 to 3 points.

Several of the motor equipments, American Car and Mercantile Marine preferred gained 1 to 2 points. A brief rally under lead of the oils was canceled before noon when selling of Studebaker, American Woolen and investment rails assumed wider dimensions.

Call money opened at 4 per cent. Reactionary tendencies again prevailed in the first half of today's moderately active bond market.

Further steadiness was shown by Liberty bonds, and Mexican 5s rose 1 point, but other foreign issues were fractionally lower or higher.

Much of the strength manifested in the early afternoon, when pressure seemed to be lifted from the market, was maintained right to the close. The independent steels, especially those expected to go into the new steel merger, were very strong. Republic Steel gained 3 points and Midvale 1 1/2 from the close of yesterday.

Sales for the day totaled 1,140,500 shares, compared with 793,700 yesterday and 997,800 Tuesday.

BOSTON CURB

High	Low	Last
Alumina.....	54	54
Bagdad Silver.....	22	19
Boston City.....	88	88
Boston & Albany.....	10	10
Boston & Lowell.....	27	27
Colorado Min.....	85	85
Congress Copper.....	14	14
Cranston.....	14	14
Daddy.....	04	04
Danforth.....	07	07
Dunham.....	08	08
Eruption.....	3	3
Federal Oil.....	24	24
First Nat.....	74	74
Gadsden Copper.....	14	14
Hudson Motors.....	20	20
Inter Sug.....	85	85
Imperial.....	03	03
Jermine Verde Dew.....	24	24
Majestic.....	09	09
Mutual.....	28	28
No. 10.....	94	94
Nixon.....	05	05
Old Dom. T. C.....	30	30
Radio.....	5	5
Radio Pfd.....	24	24
Ruby Cons.....	28	28
Shea.....	80	80
Texas.....	88	88
Three Metals.....	78	78
United Verde Ext.....	28	28
Verde Mines.....	33	33

CHICAGO BOARD

Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat.....	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2
May.....	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2
Sept.....	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2
Dec.....	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2
Barley.....	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2
May.....	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2
Sept.....	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2
Dec.....	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2
Perk.....	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2
May.....	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2
Sept.....	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2
Dec.....	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2
May.....	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2
Sept.....	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2
Dec.....	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.30 1/2

NEW YORK COTTON

Open	High	Low	Close
May.....	18.50	18.50	18.50
July.....	18.50	18.50	18.50
Oct.....	18.50	18.50	18.50
Dec.....	18.50	18.50	18.50
Jan.....	18.50	18.50	18.50
Feb.....	18.50	18.50	18.50
Mar.....	18.50	18.50	18.50
Apr.....	18.50	18.50	18.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Open	High	Low	Close
May.....	18.50	18.50	18.50
July.....	18.50	18.50	18.50
Oct.....	18.50	18.50	18.50
Dec.....	18.50	18.50	18.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Open	High	Low	Close
May.....	18.50	18.50	18.50
July.....	18.50	18.50	18.50
Oct.....	18.50	18.50	18.50
Dec.....	18.50	18.50	18.50

NEW YORK STOCKS

Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2

NEW YORK BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
White Oil.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

NEW YORK CURB

Open	High	Low	Last
Alumina.....	54	54	54
Bagdad Silver.....	22	19	19
Boston City.....	88	88	88
Boston & Albany.....	10	10	10
Boston & Lowell.....	27	27	27
Colorado Min.....	85	85	85
Congress Copper.....	14	14	14
Cranston.....	14	14	14
Daddy.....	04	04	04
Danforth.....	07	07	07
Dunham.....	08	08	08
Eruption.....	3	3	3
Federal Oil.....	24	24	24
First Nat.....	74	74	74
Gadsden Copper.....	14	14	14
Hudson Motors.....	20	20	20
Inter Sug.....	85	85	85
Imperial.....	03	03	03
Jermine Verde Dew.....	24	24	24
Majestic.....	09	09	09
Mutual.....	28	28	28
No. 10.....	94	94	94
Nixon.....	05	05	05
Old Dom. T. C.....	30	30	30
Radio.....	5	5	5
Radio Pfd.....	24	24	24
Ruby Cons.....	28	28	28
Shea.....	80	80	80
Texas.....	88	88	88
Three Metals.....	78	78	78
United Verde Ext.....	28	28	28
Verde Mines.....	33	33	33

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Argentine 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
China 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
France 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Germany 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Italy 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Japan 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Spain 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Sweden 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Switzerland 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U.S. 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U.S. 4s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Argentine 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
China 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
France 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Germany 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Italy 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Japan 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Spain 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Sweden 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Switzerland 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U.S. 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U.S. 4s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Open	High	Low	Last
Alumina.....	54	54	54
Bagdad Silver.....	22	19	19
Boston City.....	88	88	88
Boston & Albany.....	10	10	10
Boston & Lowell.....	27	27	27
Colorado Min.....	85	85	85
Congress Copper.....	14	14	14
Cranston.....	14	14	14
Daddy.....	04	04	04
Danforth.....	07	07	07
Dunham.....	08	08	08
Eruption.....	3	3	3
Federal Oil.....	24	24	24
First Nat.....	74	74	74
Gadsden Copper.....	14	14	14
Hudson Motors.....	20	20	20
Inter Sug.....	85	85	85
Imperial.....	03	03	03
Jermine Verde Dew.....	24	24	24
Majestic.....	09	09	09
Mutual.....	28	28	28
No. 10.....	94	94	94
Nixon.....	05	05	05
Old Dom. T. C.....	30	30	30
Radio.....	5	5	5
Radio Pfd.....	24	24	24
Ruby Cons.....	28	28	28
Shea.....	80	80	80
Texas.....	88	88	88
Three Metals.....	78	78	78
United Verde Ext.....	28	28	28
Verde Mines.....	33	33	33

NEW YORK STOCKS

Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ala. Ry.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2

NEW YORK BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
White Oil.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wickover.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

NEW YORK CURB

Open	High	Low	Last
Alumina.....	54	54	54
Bagdad Silver.....	22	19	19
Boston City.....	88	88	88
Boston & Albany.....	10	10	10
Boston & Lowell.....	27	27	27
Colorado Min.....	85	85	85
Congress Copper.....	14	14	14
Cranston.....	14	14	14
Daddy.....	04	04	04
Danforth.....	07	07	07
Dunham.....	08	08	08
Eruption.....	3	3	3
Federal Oil.....	24	24	24
First Nat.....	74	74	74
Gadsden Copper.....	14	14	14
Hudson Motors.....	20	20	20
Inter Sug.....	85	85	85
Imperial.....	03	03	03
Jermine Verde Dew.....	24	24	24
Majestic.....	09	09	09
Mutual.....	28	28	28
No. 10.....	94	94	94
Nixon.....	05	05	05
Old Dom. T. C.....	30	30	30
Radio.....	5	5	5
Radio Pfd.....	24	24	24
Ruby Cons.....	28	28	28
Shea.....	80	80	80
Texas.....	88	88	88
Three Metals.....	78	78	78
United Verde Ext.....	28	28	28
Verde Mines.....	33	33	33

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Argentine 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
China 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
France 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Germany 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Italy 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Japan 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Spain 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Sweden 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Switzerland 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U.S. 5s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U.S. 4s.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

LIBERTY BONDS

Cent. Fin. & Tr. Co.	145	145	145
00 Alcon Oil	2 3/4	3	3 3/4
00 Mt Gulf	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
00 Marine Oil	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
00 Mex. Petroleum	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
00 No Co pfd	2	3	3
00 Salt Creek Com.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
00 Shell Un pfd	96	95 1/2	96
00 Standard Oil	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
00 Am Commn	.08	.08	.08
00 Am Explorer	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
00 Cons Nev Utah	.08	.08	.08
00 Int'l Metals	10	10	10
00 Yerrinton	.04	.04	.04
OILS			
00 Anglo Am Oil	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
00 Atlantic Lobos	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
00 Galena Sig Oil	60	58	58
00 Gulf Oil	100	98 1/2	98 1/2
00 Illinois Pipe Line	190	190	190
00 Ohio Oil	315	315	315
00 S O of Ind	104 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
00 S O of new	85	81	81
00 S O of N Y	398	398	398
00 Arkansas Nat Gas	11	11	11
00 Boston Wyoming	85	81	81
00 Canadian Nat	233	233	233
00 Cities Svc	233	233	233
00 D "B" cfs	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
00 Colum Pet	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
00 Internat Ref	3	3	3
00 Creole Synd	3	3	3
00 Engineers Pet	51	52	52
00 Fed Oil	2 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2
00 Gulf Oil	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
00 Gulliland Oil	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
00 Glenrock Oil	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
00 Hudson Oil	39	38	38
00 Internat Ref	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
00 Keystone Ram	85	83	83
00 Livingston Pet	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
00 Lyons Pet	93	92	92
00 Maryland Oil	23 1/2	23	23
00 Maryland Oil of	23 1/2	23	23
00 Merritt Oil	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
00 Mexican Pan	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
00 Mexican Pet	42 1/2	42	42
00 Mexican Svc	42 1/2	42	42
00 Mountain Prod	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
00 Mutual Oil	8 1/2	8	8
00 Nubia Oil	27	27	27
00 Nymex Oil Ref	35	35	35
00 Northwest Oil	35	35	35
00 Omar Oil	2 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NATIONAL BISCUIT
STOCK HAS HAD
BIG MARKET RISE

Has Never Issued a New Dollar
of Securities—Its Large
Earnings

The so-called food stocks have had their full share of appreciation in the present bull market and of these, National Biscuit common is, perhaps, the most outstanding example. This stock sold recently at 157, which is 24 points above the year's low, 55 points higher than the low last year and is only 4 points below the highest it has ever sold, 161 in 1921. At these prices, the stock paying \$7 annually yields only 4 per cent, and the persistent buying around these levels has given rise to a belief that the dividend would be increased or that an extra distribution of some sort would be forthcoming.

There are approximately 10,000 stockholders holding \$24,804,500 preferred and \$29,236,000 common and evidently they are loath to part with their stock, for on the buying of a few hundred shares the stock advances 5 to 10 points. In the last four years the net profits applicable to common shares totaled \$50,500, out of which only \$28 was paid in dividends annually, which means \$22 was added to the value of the junior shares in the four-year period.

Expansion From Earnings

During the last four or five years the corporation has expended several millions upon needed plant construction, especially toward the completion of a general plan of owning in fee both the land and the bakery buildings on them. A new bakery has been acquired in Pittsburgh to meet the growth of business. Additional land has been purchased in New York, as well as in Philadelphia. A new bakery is being erected in Buffalo which will cost more than \$2,000,000.

All of this property expansion and solidification has been financed out of earnings, a policy maintained since it began operations in 1898. During its 24 years of corporate existence, National Biscuit has never issued a new dollar of securities. In spite of this replacement of obsolescent bakeries and acquisition of new plants, the annual surplus has increased from \$446,956 in 1916 to \$1,894,626 in 1921. The total surplus increased from \$14,772,795 to \$22,283,723 in the same period and working capital which stood at \$13,625,354 in 1916, totaled \$19,998,901 on Dec. 31, 1921.

Its Excellent Record

In 1921 the company showed net profits for dividends after depreciation and taxes of \$5,777,461, compared with \$5,545,120 in 1920. These earnings were equivalent to \$13.48 a share on \$29,236,000 common after the payment of 7 per cent on \$24,804,500 preferred. In other words, in a critical year the company not only earned its 7 per cent common dividend nearly twice over, but its common share balance was larger than in any previous fiscal year.

It had no inventory difficulties during trying years, due to the sagacity of the buying department. When the crash in cereals came it had only two weeks' supply on hand. When it realized it is one of the biggest buyers of flour in the world, the importance of this cannot be minimized.

On Dec. 31, 1921, inventories stood at \$3,595,227, compared with \$3,235,340 the previous year, and this account showed the smallest total since 1916, when inventories stood at \$3,196,259. Furthermore, it permitted the company to pass along to consumers the benefit of declining prices.

This year is undoubtedly going to prove another successful one. Although prices have been reduced, economies have been put into effect so that earnings will probably show no diminution.

UPTURN IN PRICE

OF CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, May 11.—Bif deliveries on May contracts failed today to stop a material upturn in wheat prices during the early dealings. The wheat taken in and paid for amounted to 1,250,000 bushels, but it went into strong hands, and the market promptly advanced. Reports that German arrangements for the purchase of foodstuffs from Argentina and for supplying Russia had been approved by the Allies tended to help lift values.

The opening, which ranged from 1/4 decline to 1/4 advance with May 1.33 to 1.38 1/2 and July 1.23 1/2 to 1.24 1/2, was followed by a slight general sag, and then by a rise all around to well above yesterday's finish.

After opening a shade off to a shade advance, July 64 1/2 @ 64 1/2, corn declined a little and then scored gains for all months.

Oats started unchanged to 1/4 higher, July 39 3/4 and then paralleled the action of corn.

Lower quotations on hogs weakened the provision market.

FORD BUSINESS

CONTINUES TO CLIMB

DETROIT, May 11.—Additional reports to the Ford Motor Company from its foreign branches indicate the revival of foreign business is spreading to most of the countries in which Ford operates. To encourage reports from Copenhagen, Manchester, Antwerp and Sao Paulo, issued recently, is added one from Buenos Aires, stating 2400 cars and trucks were absorbed in the Argentine territory in the first quarter this year. This is an increase over the similar periods of both 1921 and 1920. The Buenos Aires March output of 1600 vehicles was the largest in the history of the branch.

AMERICAN BEET
SUGAR COMPANY
HAS TRYING YEAR

The American Beet Sugar Company's deficit for the fiscal year ended last March of \$3,134,000, after all charges, including inventory adjustment of \$500,000, was closely in line with estimates made several weeks ago, so that the annual statement was without stock market effect on the common stock, having been discounted some time ago. Including the preferred stock dividends, which were maintained, and a small deduction for additions and betterments, the company had approximately \$3,450,000 less than when the year began. This compares with a loss of \$370,000 in 1921.

Although the last two years have been particularly trying, it is of some consolation to feel that the company has safely passed through the storm, and has been able to absorb the loss accumulated. While American Beet Sugar was liberal in the matter of dividends in the past, the financial position was also kept strong, which placed the company in a position to meet its loss without resorting to any new financing.

Despite the last two difficult years, American Beet Sugar is still in a comfortable financial condition. Cash and cash equivalents totaled in excess of \$2,000,000, while bills payable were scaled down from \$6,805,000 at the end of March, 1921, to \$2,695,000 12 months later. The unimpaired working capital reserve is still in excess of \$2,000,000.

GREAT NORTHERN'S
NEW SIGNAL WORK

ST. PAUL, May 11.—The Great Northern road will have 1975 miles of main track equipped with automatic block signals with the completion of this season's improvement program. A contract for \$500,000 of block signal installation to be placed this coming summer has been awarded the General Railway Signal Company. Signals are being installed in Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington.

The new features include the elimination of separate primary battery units by the substitution of individual storage batteries in the base of the signal housing.

The management is also installing unique automatic plants on the Mesabi iron range, one of which is for the protection of a single track bridge where signals controlling the movement of opposing trains will be automatic. At several points, long distance, low voltage switch throwing devices are being installed. These permit the interlocking operator to throw a switch a mile or more away from the interlocking plant, and so avoid the danger and delay occasioned by forcing trains to stop and some member of its crew throw the switch.

STANDARD TEXTILE
PRODUCTS' AFFAIRS

YOUNGSTOWN O., May 10.—At the annual meeting of the Standard Textile Products Company here today, the statement was made that the 1921 loss was \$2,790,000, due to shrinkage in inventory and the policy of guaranteeing prices. After preferred stock dividends of \$560,000 the company showed a small profit. The loss in 1921, in connection with a similar loss in 1920 of \$3,117,000, caused the company to place a good will item of \$2,790,000 in its balance sheet. The directors were re-elected.

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc., Boston)

MILL STOCKS	Bid	Ask
Arlington Mills	185	192
Bainbridge Mills	175	182
Brookside Mills	170	178
Columbus Mills	160	168
Dartmouth Mills	250	258
Dwight Mills	110	118
Edwards Mills	85	92
Everett Mills	180	188
Farr Alpacas Co.	120	128
Gloucester Mills	110	118
Great Falls Mills	90	98
Hamilton Mills	72	78
Hammond Woolen Co.	78	85
Honolulu Mills	60	68
do pfd	50	58
Lancaster Mills	120	128
do pfd	100	108
Lawrence Mills	125	132
Lowell Bleachery	145	152
Ludlow Mills	125	132
Marshall Mills	108	115
Manomet Mills	108	115
Massachusetts Cotton Mills	114	122
Merrimack Mills	90	98
do pfd	82	90
Naugatuck Mills	130	138
Nausha Mills	70	78
do pfd	58	65
Naumkeag Spinning Co.	216	224
Nonquit Spinning Co.	91	98
Pacific Mills	162	170
Pepperell Mills	170	178
Shaw Mills	108	115
do pfd	104	112
Tremont & Suffolk Mills	240	248
U. S. Worsted Co. 1st pfd	4	5
Waltham Bleachery & Dye Works	112	120
Wamsutta Mills	112	120
Warwick Mills	100	108
West Point Mills	120	128
York Mills	120	128

MISCELLANEOUS

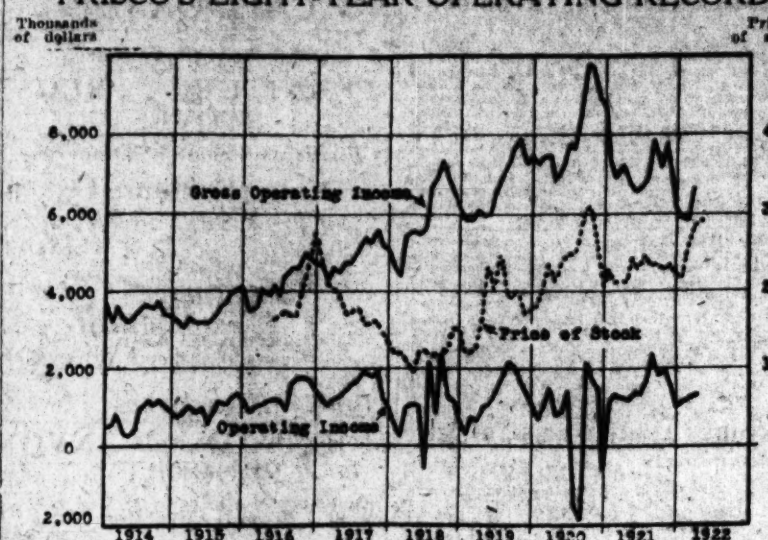
American Screw Co.	130	135
Walter Baker Co. Ltd.	120	125
Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co.	92 1/2	96
do pfd	100	105
Draper Corporation	180	185
Haywood-Wakefield Co.	113	117
do pfd	100	105
Merrimack Chemical Co.	85	90
Plymouth Cordage Co.	162 1/2	168
Quincy Mkt. C. S. & W. Co.	133	138
do pfd	79	85
Saco-Lowell Shops	124	130
do pfd	92	98
U. S. Envelope Co.	135	140

English Foulards

New and distinctive patterns
Men's Neckwear, \$1.50

L. H. AYRES, Haberdasher
14 Congress St., near corner State St., BOSTON

FRISCO'S EIGHT-YEAR OPERATING RECORD



An interesting feature of the above chart is that, while gross operating income in 1921 fell off from the high point reached in 1920, net operating income, as shown by the lower line, increased over the previous year, the result of a sharp reduction in operating expenses. During the year appreciable progress was made in narrowing the spread between gross and net income.

The price of the shares on the New York Stock Exchange since reorganization of the company, meanwhile, reflects the better earning position of the road.

PIERCE-ARROW AND
LAFAYETTE MOTORS
MERGER DELAYED

NEW YORK, May 11.—Negotiations for a merger of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company and the Lafayette Motors Company, which J. W. Seligman & Co., bankers, expected to conclude this week, have been temporarily delayed by legal difficulties, it was reported today.

The plan for financing has been agreed upon, but the fact that the companies are incorporated under the laws of different states—the Pierce-Arrow Company in New York and the Lafayette in Delaware—developed a complication of legal points that must be ironed out before the merger can be effected.

Charles W. Nash of Kenosha, Wis., president of the Lafayette Motors Company, who has been here conferring with bankers, expressed the belief that the delay in the negotiations would be of short duration.

NATIONAL BANKS
REPORT CONDITION

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Resources of the national banks of the country in March amounting to \$19,850,402,000, including rediscounts, showed a decrease of \$1,601,326,000, compared with February, 1921, and a decline of \$3,340,000, compared with December, 1921, according to the latest abstract of reports of conditions issued last night by Comptroller of the Currency Cressinger.

Total deposits of the banks at the March call amounting to \$15,390,438,000, showed a decrease of \$87,916,000, compared with February, but an increase of \$315,336,000, compared with December. Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, in March totaled \$11,282,579,000, or a decrease of \$1,542,335,000 from February and a decline of \$22,210,000 from December.

The total deposits in March were \$15,390,438,000 compared with \$15,478,354,000 in February and \$15,075,102,000 in December. The total cash in the banks in March was \$336,065,000, a decrease of \$61,708,000 from February and a decline of \$5,746,000 from December, while surplus and undivided profits amounted to \$1,554,744,000, showing an increase of \$84,134,000 from February and an advance of \$46,556,000 from December.

United States Government securities owned by the banks totaled \$2,031,564,000 in March, a decrease of \$15,670,000 from February, but an increase of \$55,666,000 from December, while other bonds, stocks and securities amounted to \$2,088,596,000, an increase of \$105,771,000 from February and an increase of \$5,154,000 from December.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT
MARKET GLUTTED

The meat industry in Australia is in a difficult position, says the American Consulate in Sydney, in a report to the United States Department of Commerce, just received. Cabling on March 3, the consulate says that as a result of the glut of beef in London, said to amount to 21,000 tons, Australian graziers are now limited to local demand, which in no way meets the supply. Meat companies are unable to buy cattle, and the producers, forced to sell their stock at a loss, have no alternative but to stop cattle breeding.

Added to this condition, according to the consulate, is the federal income tax, which obliges the cattle owner to put the value of his calves at £3 per head, and in the state returns at 15 shillings additional. The present market is reported to be less than 10 shillings a head. It is said that there is little hope for Australian meat unless the British Government is prepared to give preference to Empire-grown meat.

EXPORT GASOLINE UP
Gasoline and naphtha for export have been advanced 1 cent a gallon by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

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SHIPPING DATES
LESS DEFINITE
IN STEEL TRADE

PITTSBURGH, May 11.—Steel makers in this district are experiencing little difficulty in securing an adequate supply of coal and coke, but they have reached the point where they are carefully scrutinizing business offered, and even for some old customers are not making definite dates for shipment. Coal and coke are coming to mills and furnaces from the Connellsville district, but the movement is at a minimum. Iron and steel companies are going into West Virginia and Kentucky for supplies, which are not difficult to secure. Additional cost of transportation, however, is one of the reasons for withdrawals from the market and care in selecting steel orders.

Plant operations continue between 75 and 80 per cent. Carnegie Steel reports a slight increase, owing to receipt of certain orders last week. Its plants at Homestead, Duquesne, Braddock and Clairton are practically on full time.

At Homestead plants, where blooms, billets, shapes and plates are made, operations are on at 80 per cent. At Duquesne, where bars and bridge materials are made, the operating rate is about 75 per cent. The large merchant mill at Duquesne is operating at capacity. At Braddock, where the company makes rails, blooms, billets and ties, operations are 80 per cent. At Clairton operations are about normal. The by-product plant at Clairton is being rushed on a capacity basis.

CADILLAC SALES
HIT RECORD PACE

DETROIT, May 11.—Cadillac sales for the first four months this year were two and one-half times those of the corresponding period last year, according to H. H. Rice, president of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, a General Motors subsidiary. Commenting upon the situation with his company, Mr. Rice said:

"Sales in March and April were two of the largest months the Cadillac ever experienced. Only three other months ever equaled it and only one other month was larger than the sales in March. Sales by months since the new type 81 was announced have steadily increased."

"The new plant in Detroit, which made available much larger capacity than the Cadillac heretofore enjoyed is approaching capacity. Forecast of sales for the current year indicates that 1922 will exceed any year in the history of the company."

The financial section of the statement shows that earnings for the year, after deducting operating and marketing expenses, were \$50,530,409. A total of \$14,192,396 was written off for depreciation and depletion. Interest of \$1,670,781.71 on the company's gold debentures and an estimated \$1,079,000 federal income and excess profits tax were also deducted, leaving a net profit of \$33,558,230.98.

The surplus for the year increased \$12,757,827. Earnings, after deduction of dividends, and \$30,074,673 was added to appreciated surplus account, representing revaluation of lands, due to the discovery of oil. The appreciated surplus account, however, was reduced by \$23,695,999, due to depletion of oil land.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT
MARKET GLUTTED

The meat industry in Australia is in a difficult position, says the American Consulate in Sydney, in a report to the United States Department of Commerce, just received. Cabling on March 3, the consulate says that as a result of the glut of beef in London, said to amount to 21,000 tons, Australian graziers are now limited to local demand, which in no way meets the supply. Meat companies are unable to buy cattle, and the producers, forced to sell their stock at a loss, have no alternative but to stop cattle breeding.

Added to this condition, according to the consulate, is the federal income tax, which obliges the cattle owner to put the value of his calves at £3 per head, and in the state returns at 15 shillings additional. The present market is reported to be less than 10 shillings a head. It is said that there is little hope for Australian meat unless the British Government is prepared to give preference to Empire-grown meat.

EXPORT GASOLINE UP

Gasoline and naphtha for export have been advanced 1 cent a gallon by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

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OPTIMISM RULES
THE IRON RANGES

IRONWOOD, Mich., May 11.—An air of optimism prevails in the iron mining districts of the upper peninsula of Michigan. The mining properties of the Oliver Mining Company of the Gogebic and Menominee ranges have resumed operations on a full-time basis.

The Davis and Puritan mines on the Gogebic range also have begun operations on a similar basis. Heretofore the men had been working on a part-time basis.

There is considerable iron ore in stock at the Oliver properties. Railroads are making preparations to move about double the ore shipped last year. It was said that the resumption of these mines leaves but two mines, the Colby and the Ironton, inactive. These mines are owned by the McKinney Steel Company of Bessemer.

Operation of the mines has restored them to practically the same basis that existed prior to an almost complete shutdown in June, 1921.

BUILDING BOOM
IS LESS FURIOUS

NEW YORK, May 11.—Countrywide building expenditures for April dropped 13.1 per cent, to \$192,184,352, as compared with \$221,341,956 for the record-breaking preceding month, according to a compilation from 142 principal cities made public yesterday by Bradstreet's.

New York City, however, was almost entirely responsible for the decrease, showing a drop of \$49,164,680, or more than 50 per cent. The decrease for all the cities tabulated was only \$29,157,603, and aside from New York, the rest of the country, with few exceptions, was shown to have increased its expenditures over those of March. Philadelphia led the boom with total expenditures of \$21,906,650, an increase of \$13,705,000 over March.

FUTURES MARKET
FOR BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES, May 10.—Establishment of a futures market for meat and cattle is one of the principal objects of the new produce exchange which, it is announced, will begin operations on May 29.

It is believed that such a market will bring about better organization in the cattle business, prevent violent oscillations in prices and improve conditions generally in the first industry of the country.

BEACON OIL SELLS STOCK

The Beacon Oil Company, in which the Massachusetts State has a large stock interest, has sold to Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston \$1,500,000 7 1/2 per cent preferred stock of an authorized issue of \$2,500,000.

ENGLISH BANK RATE SAME

LONDON, May 11.—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

Exempt from all Federal, State and Local Income Taxation in Massachusetts

\$1,000,000

First Carolinas Joint Stock Land Bank

(North and South Carolina)

5% Farm Loan Bonds

ISSUED UNDER THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT

Dated May 1, 1922

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Letters to the Editor

ANONYMOUS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Regarding Energy Resources of Nations

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

My attention has just been drawn to some editorial comment on my recent statement in regard to energy resources of the principal nations, which evidently appeared in your journal and was reprinted in the Pittsburgh Sentinel, under the title, "What is Greatness?"

It is evident that you do not believe that energy resources are the valid criterion of the strength of a nation. Overlooking the fact that I did not say that the United States was the strongest nation, but that it was the most powerful nation, and the idea of power was carried all the way through the statement, nevertheless your choice of Athens, as a case in point, that disproves my viewpoint, is unfortunate, because, as a matter of fact, it supports my view rather than your own. History is usually taught in such an inadequate way that most people are probably unaware that Athens was the Pittsburgh of its day, and its achievements in art and literature were based, as usually the case, on a prosperous industrial civilization. For your information I quote a footnote, which appears on page 27 of H. C. Hoover's "De Re Metallica."

The silver mines of Mt. Laurion formed the economic mainstay of Athens for the three centuries during which the state had the ascendancy in Greece, and there can be no doubt that the dominance of Athens and its position as a sea power were directly due to the revenue from the mines. The first working of the mines is shrouded in mystery. The scarcity of silver in the time of Solon (638-593 B. C.) would indicate any very considerable output at that time. According to Xenophon (Essay on Revenue of Athens, IV, 2), written about 355 B. C., they were wrought in very ancient times. The first definite discussion of the mines in Greek records begins about 500 B. C., for about that time the royalties began to figure in the Athenian Budget (Aristotle, Constitution of Athens, 47). There can be no doubt that the mines reached great prosperity prior to the Persian invasion. In the year 449 B. C. the mines returned 100 talents (about \$2,700,000 Troy) to the Treasury, and this, on the advice of Themistocles, was devoted to the building of the fleet, which conquered the Persians at Salamis (480 B. C.). The mines were much interfered with by the Spartan invasions from 421 to 425 B. C., and again by their occupation in 413 B. C.; and by 355 B. C., when Xenophon wrote the "Revenues," exploitation had fallen to a low ebb, for he provides the remedies noted by Aristotle on page 28. By the end of the fourth century, B. C., the mines had again reached considerable prosperity, as is evidenced by Demosthenes' orations against Pantaenus and against Phaeonius, and by Lycurgus' prosecution of Diphilos for robbing the treasury of the revenues from the mines. The domination of the Macedonians under Philip and Alexander at the end of the fourth and beginning of the third centuries B. C., however, was due to money from the mines of Thracian gold, which probably interfered with Laurion; at this time, in any event, began the decadence of the mines. Synchroism also was the decadence of Athens, and, but for fitful displays, the state was not able to maintain even its own independence, not to mention its position as a dominant state.

In a recent number of one of the popular magazines, Hendrik van Loon advances the idea that America, because of its material prosperity, will inevitably become the leader in art. I think his arguments in support of this view are entirely sound because history shows us that every nation which has been significant in art and literature has always, at the same time, enjoyed material prosperity. Incidentally, most of the journals, have misquoted me, since, in my statement, I gave a list of eight countries that have from four-tenths to one-fifth of the energy resources of the United States, following this by the statement that, "no other (than these) has more than one-fifth part of the total energy resources of the United States."

T. T. READ,
Chief, Information Service,
United States Bureau of Mines,
Washington, May 4, 1922.

Against Haitian Policy

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Even supposing that the statement of former Secretary Lansing regarding American occupation of Haiti were the whole truth, as well as nothing but the truth, would any fact recited in his defense of his ordering the invasion and occupation of these two sovereign, friendly nations justify the acts committed there in the name of the American people?

Suppose it was our right and our duty to prevent Germany from effecting any of her implied designs, was that a sufficient authorization for us to enter into the country, convert its Treasury, destroy its Constitution, appropriate its physical properties to our own uses and, on the wreck of our own and force the adoption of a Constitution that turned over the soil of the nation to American exploiters? In his new book, "The Rising Temper of the East," Frazier Hunt discusses the new American imperialism in Latin America as a parallel to the imperialism of England, Germany and Japan. "Whose country is Haiti, anyway?" is the question he asks, in challenging the right of the United States to be in Haiti at all. This question has been answered by John Holladay Lansdowne, to the satisfaction of modern American imperialists, in his book called "From Isolation to Leadership." He says (page 146 et seq.)—and he is noted that he ignores the fact that, by our Government's own confessions, the treaty with Haiti was secured by force and fraud:

...tectorates and financial supervision over independent states we have violated the terms of the Monroe Doctrine is one that has been frequently made. Those who have made it appear to be laboring under the illusion that the Monroe Doctrine was wholly altruistic in its aim. As a matter of fact, the Monroe Doctrine has never been regarded by the United States as a policy of self-denying declaration. President Monroe said that we should consider any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

The primary object of the policy outlined by President Monroe was, therefore, the peace and safety of the United States. The protection of Latin American states against European powers in Latin America, it is not for one moment admitted any limitation of the possibility of its own expansion in this region. The whole course of American history establishes the contrary point of view.

It is quite evident that the present policy of the State Department is in harmony with the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine as given by Mr. Lansing. The act that was viewed with horror by Mr. Lansing on the part of Germany made a proper and praiseworthy deed when committed by us in the interest of our own exploiting nationals. But why he hypocrites and say it was done on behalf of the helpless, exploited Haitians? Why not be honest and say that Latin America belongs to us as soon as we are ready to grab it; that the Monroe Doctrine exists for us only to protect our spoil until we are ready to assimilate it?

HELENA HILL WOOD,
Secretary Haiti-Santo Domingo Independence Society,
New York City, May 8, 1922.

INDIANS PAY FOR OWN EDUCATION

Nearly All Oklahoma School Funds Come From Tribes

MUSKOGEE, Okla., April 10 (By Mail).—The modern American Indian may be said to be paying his own way in pursuit of an education, for nearly all funds expended in the education of the Indians of Oklahoma belong to the tribe administered under the Department of the Interior, according to H. C. Calhoun, supervisor of the Five Civilized Tribes schools here. These schools form the largest unit of Indian schools operated under one supervision in the country; he added. The supervision of the schools of the five civilized tribes, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek and Seminole, has to deal with three phases of school activity which are ranked in importance as follows: Tribal boarding schools, public day schools and private contract schools. There are nine tribal boarding schools and seven contract schools, while the public day school system includes 2306 districts with an enrollment of about 18,000 Indian children. The supervisor's office has jurisdiction over the Indian pupil only in these day schools, not over the public school as such.

The tribal boarding schools are maintained for each distinct tribe and are completed educational plants. Each is equipped with kitchen, dining room, dormitory, laundry, and facilities for industrial and academic education. Most of these schools have a large acreage which is tilled, and the product used in the maintenance of the school.

Agriculture is emphasized in all the Indian industrial schools, although shop work, carpentry, leather machine and metal work, homemaking for girls and home economics are all a part of the industrial course. The industrial program is a part-time project. Mr. Calhoun explained that the pupil devoting half his time to industrial education and half to academic instruction. The academic courses are designed particularly for the Indian.

ONTARIO SCHOOLS TEACH TWO RACES

Educational Conference Takes Up Bilingual Problem

TORONTO, April 21 (Special Correspondence).—If Canada is to achieve nationhood then the Dominion must direct her educational methods with that end in view, and to cope with the immigration problem Canada must initiate a campaign to enlist her young men as educators of the foreign-born population. Such were the views brought before 1500 delegates to the Ontario Educational Association at the final meeting in Toronto yesterday. Professor Morison emphasized the fact that Canada must recognize the difficulties of building a nation out of bilingual people. Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, the director of education among new Canadians in Saskatchewan, was stated that the foreign problem is not confined to the western provinces but exists throughout the Dominion and therefore should be met by Dominion-wide educational measures.

There would always be racial, religious and language differences, and Ontario would form a "No-Man's Land" for the strife of classes and misunderstandings. Professor Morison thought. The patriotic duty of English and French-speaking Canadians

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Finished, 1-room summer cottage, Northport, L. I. shade and full view of ocean. Near beach, water, electric, gas, and telephone. \$1000.00. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City, or telephone Flatbush 5079.

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ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

FORT WASHINGTON AVE., 88 (100)—Large front room, artistic, refined surroundings, private family. WARDEN, New York, Wadsworth 6580.

141ST STREET—Large sunny room, with breakfast; gentleman; convenient to subway, elevated, bus. Anderson 3025. New York City.

NICKEL furnished room, running water, elevator, all conveniences; moderate. 358 West 55th St., Apt. 6-N. Y. C. Phone Circle 9060.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished room, adjoining bath near Central Park. June to Oct. TODD, 55 E. 83d St., N. Y. C. Lenox 1773.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished two-room suite overlooking Central Park, desirable, reasonable rates. MISS R. Hotel Hemmings.

WEST 11TH STREET, 256, Apt. 35—Delightful sunny room, modern, \$12.50. Tel. Riverside 1071. New York City.

COOL, sunny, single or suite, homekeeping. 536 West 124th St., Apt. 45. New York City. Tel. Central 1005.

WEST 70TH ST., 280—Room single or double, superior accommodations in refined home; gentlemen preferred.

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WANTED

WANTED—A postage stamp collection or accumulation of stamps. J. SCOTT, 505 West 170th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STRONG Protestant woman for caring for bathrooms and stairways in women's buildings; steady place. Apply to W. E. KEENE, 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

VEGETABLE cook, experienced, for work in institution where home cooking is required; live on premises. Apply 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

WOMAN with domestic science training and some working experience to assist stewardess in institution. Apply 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Experienced colored chauffeur to drive and take care of Cadillac car and serve as butler for small family; at seashore near Boston during winter months; state salary, references, salary expected in first letter. Box C-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

YOUNG man to sell bonds in Chicago; salary by commission; college education; write K. L. REINKE, 10 So. La Salle St., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED OLD TOOL MAN. Protestant, now traveling representative for large corporation, desires responsible position where he can be successful. Southern California preferred but will go anywhere for right salary. Good references. Employed. H-45, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MAN, 26 years of age, wishes salesmanship for wholesale butter and egg business. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

YOUNG man desires to do tutoring for summer months; willing to travel; references. T-26, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Five Years in the Arctic

THINK of spending five years in the Arctic and enjoying nearly every minute of it! That was Stefansson's experience. When he left Nome, in the summer of 1913, to explore the lands in the Arctic Ocean, plumb the ocean depths, study the flora and fauna and even the strange race of people who persist in living up there, he did not know nor very much care how long he would be away. From other trips he had come to love camping in the far north and to be on intimate terms with whalers, traders, Indians and Eskimos alike. To him it was no hardship. When he returned, he wrote: "It is difficult for the Arctic hunter to feel anything but pleasure in almost any kind of weather or almost any circumstance."

You may find in some volume of the scientific report of our expedition that, during a certain summer, it snowed every week, but you should not infer it was bad weather in the sense that it made us uncomfortable. And it would not have made anyone else uncomfortable, either, if he had been dressed and housed and fed as we were.

Now I want to tell you something about how he and his companions lived happily in the frozen north. In cold weather, they slept in snow houses. Every night, at the end of the day's journey, they would build a home from blocks of frozen snow. It would be the shape of an inverted bowl, without visible doors or windows, and about six feet high in the center. Entrance would be made through a tunnel five or ten feet long, coming up through the floor of the house. You would be surprised to know how warm and snug such a place is, although the only artificial heat is supplied by a tiny primus stove, or a wick stuck in blubber. The dogs usually snuggle up in the tunnel, or else burrow into a snow-drift outside, their extremely thick coats making them comfortable wherever they are.

How They Dressed. Preferably, in a complete suit of underwear and socks of young caribou with the hair next the skin; over the socks, two or three pairs of blanket slippers, and over them a loose boot with canvas top and sealskin sole; over the underwear a few pairs of trousers, similar to those worn by Chinamen, and a fur coat with the hair out, and perhaps a khaki coat over that. The head is covered with a fur hood. An explorer at work is nearly as broad as he is long and would make a funny sight in one of our city streets, would he not? The Eskimos dress more simply in just two fur suits, fur moccasins and hood.

Perhaps you have wondered how travelers on the Arctic seas obtain fresh water for drink. That used to be one of the most difficult problems to solve. Stefansson solved it very easily. He found it in limitless quantities on the ice-floes. In spring and summer, when the snows would melt, they would make fresh-water puddles on the ice; and, in winter, when everything was hard, he would break off pieces of ice from old floes and melt them in a can. No salt-water ice is not salt after it has stood for a couple of years. And yet no one knew this simple fact until just recently.

When There Are No Shadows. In Stefansson's diary for June, 1915, he remarks: "Snow nearly every day and no shadows (cast by anything) so that dark objects are the only ones visible." That scarcely sounds important enough to put in one's diary, does it? But the fact is that a day of no shadows is an awkward one for travelers. When the sun is behind thin clouds and the light is so evenly diffused as to cast no shadows, there is no possible way to tell hummocks and crevasses from the level snow field, until you bump your nose or tumble down. A snow-clad hill, right in front of you, is invisible until someone goes over it and you begin to see him slowly disappearing from the feet up. Of course, if he was dressed in white and covered up his face, he too would be invisible. Polar bears, for instance, can only be recognized by their little black nose tips. Also, it is almost impossible to judge the size of any object in the snow, when you do not know how far away it is. One day Stefansson's companions called his attention to the biggest caribou they had ever seen; but when he got his glasses focused on it, he found it was only a small calf. Often the party would start toward a small hill, seemingly only a mile or so away, and find, after going 20 miles, that it appeared no nearer than it did at first. Once Stefansson even mistook a mammoth, a rodent not much bigger than a rat, for a grizzly bear! That was a joke on him.

Talking of animals, those in the far north act very differently to their brethren farther south, who know man much better. A fox is one of the shyest creatures we have, and yet in the Arctic he is likely to be so curious and trustful as to come close up to the camp for a good view of it. If he comes on your trail, he will be apt to follow it until he catches up with you, when he proceeds to run about in circles, barking like a small dog. One day a wolf spied Stefansson alone and came trotting up to within 300 yards, to see what sort of strange animal he could be. A person can walk right up to a herd of caribou or musk ox and they will not pay him the slightest attention. Caribou are more shy of man, no doubt mistaking him for their chief enemy, the wolf; but, if you sit perfectly still long enough, they will quite ignore you and graze all around you. Polar bears mistake dogs for seals and walk right into camp after them. They think men are harmless and pay them no attention, often causing a lot of embarrassment. Then the meadowlark would come for a bath and tell him of the joys of rising high above the earth and of the great birds one met high in the skies. But the bittern answered he believed in staying in one place, so that people

would know where to find him. He was not flighty. But one day, a raven flapped up the riverbed. "I've just come from the Great Lake," said he. "I have no desire to visit it," said the bittern. "Well, I had," said the raven. "I wanted to see the great Prophet. He is coming down to your end of the lake soon, and you will see the crowds flocking over the ford. You will be sure to hear all about him."

"People who come this way have other things to think of," said the bittern, humping himself, because he did not like the sound of this Prophet. There was only room for one landmark in these parts. The raven flew off, but, sure enough, it did seem as if an unusual stir were afoot. Soon people began to pass in numbers, and one looked at the bittern; or if anyone did catch sight of him, merely said: "Oh, this must be the ford."

But presently the crowds stopped, and then came a great solitude, for even the familiar passers-by were missing. It was as if everyone had gone to the Great Lake. Gradually, the bittern's neck drew up, and his eyes looked at the skies, instead of at his own reflection; and then suddenly he stretched out his long neck and rose. He, too, was impelled to seek the lake and see this Prophet who had drawn everyone unto him.

Ah, here it was, the great expanse of water! The bittern felt a very small speck, as he winged his way to where the crowds were clustering. He came to ground and stood among the reeds, some distance off, but no one looked at him. He kept his eyes fixed on the water; but he could see the crowds reflected. Ah, here was a fish! He thrust his beak down, and then withdrew it with a sputter. The water was salt, so different from the sweet thick river mud! And something new had happened. The fish had escaped.

To have come all this way to disgrace himself! Not that anyone was noticing him. Everyone stared at the fishing boat from which a faint voice sounded. The bittern stretched his wings out and rose with a loud booming noise; he, too, had a voice. He flew over the crowd and the fishing boat, uttering his loud boom, boom!

Down into the midst of the crowd. Now the people were looking up at him, but there was horror on their faces, and someone cried: "Would you come between us and the Prophet?" and something struck him and he fell down into the fishing boat itself. As he dropped, there was a feeling of great darkness and of strength that failed him, and of shame.

And then, though it was still dark, he seemed to be surrounded by great freshness, like the cool freshness which comes before dawn. Then came light and the peace of noonday, when not a ripple breaks the waters. And then a touch as of caressing winds bidding him awake, for the evening rest had come after the bright day. "Arise," said the voice, and the bittern opened his eyes and saw the Prophet looking down on him. Then he knew that he was loved and honored. The bittern had not known the right way of achieving this, but the Prophet did. Great trust filled him and he rose to his feet.

His Own Good Place. "Go to thy place," said the clear voice, and the bittern opened his wings, would know where to find him. He was not flighty. But one day, a raven flapped up the riverbed. "I've just come from the Great Lake," said he. "I have no desire to visit it," said the bittern. "Well, I had," said the raven. "I wanted to see the great Prophet. He is coming down to your end of the lake soon, and you will see the crowds flocking over the ford. You will be sure to hear all about him."

"People who come this way have other things to think of," said the bittern, humping himself, because he did not like the sound of this Prophet. There was only room for one landmark in these parts. The raven flew off, but, sure enough, it did seem as if an unusual stir were afoot. Soon people began to pass in numbers, and one looked at the bittern; or if anyone did catch sight of him, merely said: "Oh, this must be the ford."



He Came to His Old Place Gladly, for Did He Not Mark the Ford?

How the Bittern Boomed

THE bittern had stood by the side of the river so long he had become quite a landmark. The people who crossed the ford would say: "There's the bittern," and he was not insensible to their attention, though he professed to take no notice of it. Sometimes the loquacious little swallows would pause on their travels, sit on the sedge and try to rouse him. They would speak of the wonders abroad, the horses who rose from desert places to kings' palaces, and camels who traveled by night and day; but the bittern always answered he was no gadabout.

Then the meadowlark would come for a bath and tell him of the joys of rising high above the earth and of the great birds one met high in the skies. But the bittern answered he believed in staying in one place, so that people

would know where to find him. He was not flighty. But one day, a raven flapped up the riverbed. "I've just come from the Great Lake," said he. "I have no desire to visit it," said the bittern. "Well, I had," said the raven. "I wanted to see the great Prophet. He is coming down to your end of the lake soon, and you will see the crowds flocking over the ford. You will be sure to hear all about him."

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But presently the crowds stopped, and then came a great solitude, for even the familiar passers-by were missing. It was as if everyone had gone to the Great Lake. Gradually, the bittern's neck drew up, and his eyes looked at the skies, instead of at his own reflection; and then suddenly he stretched out his long neck and rose. He, too, was impelled to seek the lake and see this Prophet who had drawn everyone unto him.

Ah, here it was, the great expanse of water! The bittern felt a very small speck, as he winged his way to where the crowds were clustering. He came to ground and stood among the reeds, some distance off, but no one looked at him. He kept his eyes fixed on the water; but he could see the crowds reflected. Ah, here was a fish! He thrust his beak down, and then withdrew it with a sputter. The water was salt, so different from the sweet thick river mud! And something new had happened. The fish had escaped.

To have come all this way to disgrace himself! Not that anyone was noticing him. Everyone stared at the fishing boat from which a faint voice sounded. The bittern stretched his wings out and rose with a loud booming noise; he, too, had a voice. He flew over the crowd and the fishing boat, uttering his loud boom, boom!

Down into the midst of the crowd. Now the people were looking up at him, but there was horror on their faces, and someone cried: "Would you come between us and the Prophet?" and something struck him and he fell down into the fishing boat itself. As he dropped, there was a feeling of great darkness and of strength that failed him, and of shame.

And then, though it was still dark, he seemed to be surrounded by great freshness, like the cool freshness which comes before dawn. Then came light and the peace of noonday, when not a ripple breaks the waters. And then a touch as of caressing winds bidding him awake, for the evening rest had come after the bright day. "Arise," said the voice, and the bittern opened his eyes and saw the Prophet looking down on him. Then he knew that he was loved and honored. The bittern had not known the right way of achieving this, but the Prophet did. Great trust filled him and he rose to his feet.

His Own Good Place. "Go to thy place," said the clear voice, and the bittern opened his wings,

The Shoes That Ran Away

EVERYTHING was silent upstairs after Peterkin fell asleep. The house lay open, letting in deep whiffs of cool air through screened windows and doors. I was reading in the library, and Duke was lying on the floor beside me. Suddenly I heard an odd little tap-tapping down the back stairs. Duke paid no attention to it—it is such a familiar sound by day, for Peterkin is an active 7-year-old. But, at 9 o'clock at night, what could it mean?

The noise was fainter now. Duke did not stir. Finally I went up to Peterkin's room. There he was, asleep in his white bed, like a gay little flower with petals folded for the night. I glanced down at the blue and white rug by his bed. Two small socks lay there, but his sandals were not in their place! I looked into the closet, and my surprise grew deeper. None of his shoes were anywhere in sight. No brown, everyday boots, no little shiny leather pumps for a Sunday, no second-best; even his rubbers, moccasins and—strangest of all—the little red-topped rubber boots of which Peterkin was so fond, were missing! Then I recalled the little noise on the stairs. Suddenly I understood. The shoes were running away. So often they had gone roaming here and there through the fields and marshes, not too far from home. Once again they were bound for adventure, but this time they were going without Peterkin!

Out-Through the Screen Door. I hurried downstairs again. The side door stood open, but its screen door was fastened. Ah, a ragged hole in its wire mesh showed where Duke and Peterkin had poked a low outlet that very morning. It was just the right opening for little wandering shoes seeking adventure! Where could they have gone? Where would you go, if you were a little restless shoe? I thought to myself, and straightaway I started down the road to the pond.

Suddenly I heard a clattering sound ahead—a varied sound as of the squeak of shiny new pumps, mingled with the soft thud of rubber soles. The squeal predominated, protestingly. It sounded strangely like Peterkin's Sunday shoes, talking softly to their comrades. I followed silently behind.

"Let us choose the way, tonight," the black pumps were saying. "We've never seen the pond, for Peterkin never wears us there. All you others know what it's like. It's our turn tonight, please."

"We'd like to see the pond, too," spoke up the second-bests. "We've only been there once, ourselves. It was a Sunday afternoon walk we took, and we had to stay carefully in the paths. We wonder what water feels like. Peterkin wanted to take us off and go wading. We should like to have waded, too."

"Water," answered the rubber boots, knowingly. "If you had seen as much of the pond as we have! Once Peterkin stepped out of one of us, in the water, and we got so wet inside. We didn't dry out for nearly a week."

"Well, never mind," said the oldest shoes peaceably. "You won't have to go swimming tonight. We've been to the pond ourselves, but let's let the others choose this time. This way to the pond!"

The Way to the Pond. They clattered along softly, the little copper-topped boots that had belonged to Peterkin's father, and with which Peterkin loved to play, making the most noise, and the small rubbers and red-topped boots silently bringing up the rear. Around the turn by the willows, they came upon the mill pond, lying clear and unruffled in the moon-

light. The willows stood like great sentinels, guarding the pond. "Is this what a pond is like?" asked the pumps, looking eagerly about. "Isn't it big and quiet?"

"It's quiet now," said the rubber boots wisely, "but you ought to see it in the daytime, especially on Saturday. See those creatures down there in the cat-tails? Those are ducks—birds, you know. Saturdays they fly up to the upper end of the marsh for the day, but Sunday they come back again to the willows."

"What's that thing on the water, close to the shore?" asked the copper-

tops. "That's a raft," the rubber boots told him. (They knew all about the pond, for they spent so much of Peterkin's playtime there.) "We've sailed on that raft lots of times. The big boys take Peterkin across the pond and back, if he will promise to sit still on his soapbox seat on the raft. It is fun to paddle around on the water. Sometimes the little waves jump up and splash us. Peterkin always laughs at that. It's fun to be a shiny pair of rubber boots, and go wading or sailing on a raft."

Going to the Circus. "But you never went to the circus, did you?" said the pumps haughtily. "Now, we've been to the circus with Peterkin. There were lots and lots of shoes there that day—more than we've ever saw before; and sawdust and chips all over the big tent floor, and animals—lions and bears, and eight moons—balloons, Peterkin called them—but not like this moon in the sky tonight. Did you ever go to the circus, Second-bests?"

"Oh yes," said the second-bests proudly. "We took Peterkin to his first circus, the year before you came from the shop. We saw the elephants there, and helped our Peterkin scuff a peanut near enough for the elephant to pick it up with his trunk. But, nowadays, we take Peterkin downstreet on errands or off to school instead."

"What else are we going to see tonight?" inquired the brown sandals. "We've seen the pond now. Who knows the way to Peterkin's school? We've always wondered what it is like and why he stays there so long, when we wish he would come home and put us on, to play in his sand pile."

"If you had been to Peterkin's school as often as we have," murmured the second-bests, "you would surely know the way by heart. It's too far to go tonight, and it's a paved sidewalk journey—not at all like the soft lawn grass and the sand pile that you know, Sandals. You wouldn't like to go to school, truly. Besides, there isn't any school in summer. Peterkin hasn't worn us there for some time. That's partly why we were so eager to get out for a run tonight. Don't you all get tired of staying in the closet, when you aren't with Peterkin?"

"He uses us every night at bedtime," I heard a soft little leather whisper, from the bedside moccasins. "We like to wait in the closet for him. We never saw a pond or a sidewalk before, and we want to go home to Peterkin!"

Ten O'Clock Strikes. Just then the town clock struck, nine—ten long strokes, and all the shoes gave a sudden start. "Mercy," said the rubber boots, "we never were out so late as this before!"

"We were once," piped the rubbers together, "when we took Peterkin to see 'Peter Pan,' but it was very dark and late when we came home, and one of us slept in the closet and one of us under the bed all night. Let's skip home directly. We'll race you there, Rubber Boots. Come on!" And the little procession was out of sight almost in an instant.

Very quietly, they must have crept upstairs. Duke welcomed me back; the house was silent. But next morning, as Peterkin was getting his sandals, he called me in surprise: "Why, Mother, there's mud on my rubber boots. Don't you remember I cleaned them both, last week? How could they be muddy now?"

Sure enough, there was a bit of mud on them. "Do you suppose they would have gone to the pond all by themselves, when you were asleep?" I asked.

"I guess they got tired of waiting for me to take them there," said Peterkin, wiping them clean. "I'll take them for a sail on the raft this afternoon."

Hidden Reptiles and Insects. In each of the following sentences is the name of some well-known reptile or insect. The letters spelling it being in their correct order.

1. George Washington was probably the least ambitious great man in history.
2. Studying nature is one of the pleasantest of diversions.
3. Tourists should visit Palermo, though it is not as famous as Rome or Florence.
4. I went to a dozen stores, before I found what I sought.
5. He spent his life going to and fro, giving help where he could.
6. I like the new teacher. She knows how to teach.
7. That all men are brothers is naked truth.
8. The boy received at Christmas a pair of skates, a drum, a horn, etc.
9. There is in a sugar beet less sugar than in cane.
10. From the study of the habits of the wasp, I derive much enjoyment.

The answers to Magic Sentences, which appeared on this page for May 4, are as follows:

1. Wall.
2. Roof.
3. Ridge.
4. Eaves.
5. Door.
6. Ceiling.
7. Step.
8. Screw.
9. Cornice.
10. Key.

Jacky Turtle Keeps Out of the Sun

FOUR more stones will be enough," called Kate. "All right. We'll get those pretty dark ones, with light streaks," answered Will.

With Bess and Henry, they were making a little garden at the back of Will's yard. They were now taking stones from the next lot, to form a border.

"I've a fine one," called Bess. "Here are two more," cried Will. "Here, under the grass, is the prettiest yet," cried Henry, "all black and bright yellow. See!"

He reached for it. Then he stared at it. He was so surprised, he almost dropped it. For the pretty, rounded stone suddenly stuck out a head with bright eyes and an odd, curved beak. As if that was not enough, out came four waving legs and a tiny tail.

"A box turtle," cried Will. "Let's play with it."

"After the border's done," said Bess.

Henry found another stone, but he kept light hold of his live one. Quickly, the border was finished. Then all raced for the apple tree. They dropped on the grass in the shade, tossing their hats aside.

"Now, Jacky Turtle, we'll make a yard for you," said Will.

Jacky Evades Captivity. They fenced in a bit of grass, with narrow boards and sticks. As soon as they put Jacky inside, he crawled all around. At last he found a low point. Here he rose on his hind legs and peered over, twisting his long neck so as to see all about.

In a moment he pulled himself up to the top of the board. There he waved like a see-saw, up and down. Then he tumbled over, outside, falling on his back. But that did not bother Jacky Turtle. He stuck his head against the ground and rocked himself on his shell. Then he gave a sudden twist with his neck, and over he toppled on his feet. At once he started to walk off.

"I'll get him," cried Will. "No. Let's see what he will do," cried Kate.

Jacky Turtle hurried across the grass. Then he turned into the bean rows. Soon the children could not see him. They searched for him and at last Henry found him. He had crawled under some bean leaves and shut himself up.

"How he can hide!" cried Bess. "Let's play hide-and-seek with him. We can put him on the grass and go

away. When we have counted five hundred, we will come back and look for him."

"Just the thing!" answered Henry. It was great fun for a while. Each time they came back, Jacky was gone. Once he had crawled into some tall grass. Another time he was under a bush. Again he tried to crawl under a pile of loose boards. But his shell caught and he held him partly under.

Jacky Is Lost This Time. Then they lost him. They looked and looked, but could not find him. They searched the garden rows and all the shady spots, but he had hidden too well. They were just ready to give up, when Kate cried out:

"There he is. Just to fool us, he didn't go to the shade this time."

How they laughed! Jacky Turtle had crawled right where the earth had been dug up for a new garden row. He had dropped into a hollow, and dug partly under the soil. Only the top of his shell could be seen.

"Good eyes, Kate," cried Will. "Bring him back here under the tree, while we cool off."

They sat down and played with him. He was wary tame. It was clear he had been a pet before. But he didn't like it, when Henry kept putting him on his back, so as to watch him turn himself over. So at last he drew himself into his little house and shut the door tight.

"He deserves a rest," said Kate. "I think I'll go and get him some meat scraps to eat."

"Good," said Will, "and I'll fix this old garden cold frame, so I can put him in there. He'll have a lot of space. I want to keep him for a pet for a while. Bess, you and Henry watch him."

Bess and Henry sat on the grass, tossing a ball back and forth, while the others went off. They were still doing it, when Kate came back with the food.

"Where's the turtle?" she asked, looking about.

"Why, it was here a minute ago," said Henry. "It can't have gone far."

Good For Good. Will came back and they all hunted for it. But this time Jacky Turtle seemed to have hidden well. They looked all over the yard, but could not find him. Will was disappointed when they gave up, at last, and sat down under the tree.

"It's your fault, Henry," he said. "Now I've lost a good pet."

"I'm so sorry," exclaimed Bess. "I don't see how it happened. We only forgot it for a minute."

The New Moon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. We draw back the curtain, Lucy and I.

And sit up in bed to see the little new moon in the starry sky. Peep over the walnut tree, And the silver light of the crescent bright.

Steal into our nursery. I like to pretend that the little new moon is really a silver boat.

With a seat for Lucy and me, and soon across the sky we went to one side, And land to play in the Milky Way, And visit the stars remote.

The Deccan

THE Deccan is the country to the south of Central India. It has the Vindhya range of mountains on the north, and on either side a range of hills, called the Ghats. This means stairs, which are very high and steep in the west, and low in the east. Now, just because the Ghats are so high on the west, they break the monsoon clouds from the Indian Ocean, and so the rain in them falls on the coast. That is why the tableland of the Deccan is so dry. It is, also, broken and rocky. Millions of years ago, it formed part of a continent, which extended to Africa in the space now occupied by the Indian Ocean. The strata of which it is composed show no sign of ever having been submerged with water. In the Deccan, therefore, we are as it were in the first days of the world, and before the beginnings of animal life.

The strange thing is that a land, which is so desolate now, should at one time have been a great Muhammadan state. From 1486, that is six years before Columbus discovered America, onwards, it flourished for 300 years. Like all of its kind in a tropical climate, it was kept fruitful by a great system of tanks and irrigation. Very little of it is left now, and the great cities and towns, which once dotted the Deccan, are in ruins. A few people still live in them, but they find it difficult to pick up a living. One, however, is the center of an industry, the manufacture of paper. It could not be better or finer if it were done by modern machinery, but Hindus have their own way of making it. First of all, they reduce the coarsest hempen or canvas to pulp, by what we should call a make-shift machine. Then the pulp, as the British is treated when it is in a liquid state, is taken up in wire frames. The Hindu, however, spreads his on a stucco wall to dry, when it is polished with a smooth pebble. You see, Hindus do not think as much of time as Europeans do. The paper made in the Deccan is liked by Persians particularly, because they can

write the Persian letters on it better than on any other paper.

The ruined cities of the Deccan are some of the most interesting in India, where there are so many. Bijapur is the greatest. When one approaches it from the distance, the effect is beautiful, because fine trees and dense vegetation hide the ruins. But, on drawing near, one can see that the city is deserted and falling to pieces. It must have been splendid and busy when it was full of people and the capital of a large state. The walls, which are still standing, are of heavy stone, 40 feet high and thick in proportion. Round them runs a deep moat, now dry. Within them are the ruins of fine public buildings, palaces, and houses. One mosque is of pure white marble, with an enormous dome. Big guns are still in their places for defense, one of them so large that the Indian Government would take it away as a trophy, only that its transport would cost so much. The big fort, which guarded Bijapur, was eight miles round about. These rich and great cities were abandoned, because invaders, called Moguls, came down from the north, and other invaders, called Marhattas, raided them from the south long ago. In India, power, states rose and fell very quickly.

Perhaps some day the Government of India will restore its prosperity to the Deccan by irrigation works, as it has done in so many other parts of India.

The Chickens Walk, Hop, Hop

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

The chickens walk, hop, hop. On the garden wall. They look like little like the spring. And crocuses and all. The chickens fly, flap, flap. Down upon the ground. They sit up very, very straight, And gaze around. The chickens like our garden wall. The grass and crocuses and all.

THE HOME FORUM

Reviving a Romantic Tradition

THERE is a good bit of romantic history back of the order of a Minister of Commerce in Madrid that the bell be substituted for the bugle or trumpet in announcing the departure of trains. The post horn existed long before the steam engine. It was used on the mail coaches of Germany in the first half of the nineteenth century. The celebrated family of the Taxis, that during several centuries was the great organizer of the mail coach lines in Germany and Spain, held the initiative of providing cornets for all of their postillions.

Spain possesses one of the most ancient documents which exist today on this subject. In the thirty-fourth chapter of the "Ordenaciones de los Correos de Valencia" in the year of 1506, it reads "que ningun que no sera conforre pax a portar la señal delo cornet ni cornet (no one who is not connected with the postal service may be found carrying the signal or cornet of the post-boys), and afterward states that the offense is punishable by a fine of ten pounds to whosoever is found "in flagrante" using or carrying a cornet without belonging to the postillions.

It is easy to understand that the guarantees and the requirements which were at that time demanded of the mail coaches obliged them to watch scrupulously that no one should profit by the benefits which this distinctive mark conceded. What an interesting thing it is that Spain was one of the first countries to employ the use of the cornet and that afterwards it was used as the model in all postal organizations, and that however many progressive steps were taken in the service in Europe, they were immediately installed in Spain, and the "Correos Espanoles" of the sixteenth century marched regularly carrying the name and prestige of Spain from Rome to Brussels and from Madrid to Vienna. In the same "Ordenacion" of 1506 is recognized clearly and finally the inviolability of the mails, an important point that waited long years for recognition in the modern constitutions.

In Catalonia exists a bas-relief of the sixteenth century on the back of a bench of cedar (which used to be in the ancient chapel of Marcus, Barcelona) of a postillion on horseback blowing the trumpet.

The kings and princes were great admirers of the bugles of the postillions. Peter the Great made the cornet obligatory for his Russian postillions and Frederick I of Germany gave extraordinary care to the musicians who played it. It was not only a pastime of the rich, but for the humble as well; the merchants and laborers who used the post to go to the fairs, the students who attended the university, the lonely wanderers and all those who traveled were delighted with the poetic sounds of the bugles. The poets like Ferrand,

Lenau and Ruckert dedicated admirable verses to this music of the stage cornets. The words of Von Scheffel, "The Trumpeter of Säckingen," is famous and has been brought to the people all over the world. Mozart used the horn of the post to illustrate the steps of the Minuet in a Serenade. Schumann wrote from Leipzig to his beloved Clara Wieck, the famous pianist who afterwards became his wife, that the sound of the bugles of the post thrilled him with exhilaration.

In the eighteenth century the cornetist enjoyed an epoch of great splendor; the animation of traffic and the increase of means of communication which was made carried the happy musicians through all Europe. Hogarth has left a never-to-be-forgotten reminder in his description of the English Tavern, where the innkeeper stood with his hand placed, supposedly over his conscience, assuring his guest that the abusive bill against which he was protesting was wholly just and at this moment he saw through the window the postillion about to blow his trumpet to call the travelers together, to take the diligence. Even the north countries are influenced, as is shown by a Norwegian post-boy blowing his bugle.

In the nineteenth century Germany established schools to teach the playing of the cornet to the postillion, and to encourage the musically talented, offered as a prize to the most studious a cornet of honor with a silver mouth-piece and a silver band around the outer edge upon which was engraved the name of the prize-winning postillion.

The steam engine has taken the place of the diligence and as a consequence the bugle has become extinct. It is very interesting to study in the history of Germany how great a struggle has been made to conserve at least in part the antique poetry and romance which the diligence and the postillion embraced, but the inexorable march of progress imposes upon us the locomotive and the passing of the bugle. The depth and sincerity of this sentiment is shown in a discourse pronounced by the German deputy Schmidt on the third of February, 1899, during a meeting of the postal service, in which he pleaded that they give the rural mail carriers the ancient cornet so that in the villages they might be reminded of the noble tradition of their land. The discourse was pronounced with great seal and longing to conserve a beautiful tradition and was received by those present with fervent sympathy and enthusiasm.

It is very gratifying to learn that Spain is making an effort to re-establish this beautiful custom.

Let us hope that she will be successful.

Praise

Let me be glad, let me be glad; arise My heart, and praise the Giver of good things. His angel came, with healing on his wings. He came and laid his hand upon my eyes, And there was benediction in the skies. And wondrous pharmacies in mountain springs. And psalms of praise in all their murmurings. And in the mountains help. Therefore arise My heart, and praise the Lord of all delight; The Lord of all delight who gave thee this, The Lord who taught thee what his worship is; And, when the magic hour has passed away, Through the long watches of the silent night Thou shalt remember what has been today.

—Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice.

Mazzini to a Child Friend

January 31st, 1848.

At last, my dear little friend, I answer your very good and kind letter. I could not before; and your aunt Eliza has explained it to you, days ago. I do not know if you can now understand fully what I am going to say, to explain to you how it is that I have been so long silent with you; but I think that I must speak with you about what I have the most at heart. You know, dear Caroline, that Italy is my country, that land in which I have been born, where my mamma still lives and my father and my sister, and many good relations and friends whom I have not seen since sixteen years. Now, in Italy, there are two sets of people. The good people, thank God, are many; they are almost all the Italians; the bad people are very few. . . . Now the good men maintain that what reason they have been given to them by God, so as to make use of it, and work freely with it for the good of all Italians and of all men; they want to speak out freely all that God suggests to them, and to print books like the one that your mamma gave you for your last birthday; and so forth. Is it not this their right? I am sure it is. Well, the few bad men, supported by those Austrians, say no; they say that the people are not to expect, to speak, to print, or to do except what they, the few bad men, like. . . . Do you see now, my dear little friend, why I have been so busy without answering your letter? And how my head and my heart must be filled with sorrow, and with the wish of helping in their just cause those good men, my countrymen, who are persecuted and persecuted. You, too, must pray for them, and ask Lisette to do so. I wished very much to come to you on Christmas, especially when I was told that your mamma would not come this year to London; but it was impossible. Still, I keep the wish and if news from my country do not take me away from England very soon I will come one day or other, and see your album and re-read "Les exilés en Sibirie" together with you and

Lisette. Meanwhile, you must, when you write, give me more detailed news about your mamma's health; and about your studies. We speak very often with your aunt, about you all, at Muswell Hill. Be always good and charitable and loving, and believe that you will always have a good friend in

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

P. S.—How did you like Mr. Emerson? Tell me something about him. Remember me to Lisette, Mamma, and your papa.—From Mazzini's "Letters to an English Family," edited by E. F. Richards.

Falmouth and the Old Mail Packets



Falmouth

The Comparative Criticism

Another common and insidious suggestion I will call the Comparative. It is the suggestion which comes to some people whenever they are occupied with any artist, that some other artist is better. They can think of one artist only in terms of another, and their comments upon art consist entirely of comparisons. In that they are like the old lady who, watching Sarah Bernhardt in the part of Cleopatra, said: "How unlike the beautiful home-life of our own dear Queen!" So they, while they listen to Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, say to themselves, "How unlike a fugue by Bach!" It is, but the fact is irrelevant; diversity, as it is a virtue of Nature, is also a virtue of art. Bach is Bach; and for that very reason we should not wish other musicians to be like him, just as we do not wish all men to be like George Washington. In spite of his virtues, he is no artist to be like another is to ask him not to be an artist; and, if you get the habit of comparison, you become incapable of enjoying any art whatever. You look before and after and pine for what is not; you concern yourself not with what an artist is giving you, but with what he is not giving you; and that you demand of him because he is not giving it to you. Criticism subject to this kind of suggestion is common; and wearisome to read. It never attends to the matter in hand but is always peering round the corner after something that is excellent so long as it is not in sight. But you know its excellence would vanish for the critic if once he had to before him. And that is because he can neither experience nor enjoy any work of art directly; all he can enjoy is the sense that he is engaged in a relentless pursuit of something better.

The purpose of this article is to examine some of the suggestions which prevent the experience of works of art and which produce bad criticism. But, if I said no more, I might be taken to imply that criticism can have no principles and should express only the metaphoric adventures of the critic. This I do not mean, though I would rather have metaphoric adventures than principles based on no experience. My point is that principles must be based on experience and that experience is not so easy as we think. The greatest works of art, upon the experience of which principles ought to be based, are complex and highly organized, produced not for the easy and conceded, but for those who will make an effort answering to the effort of the artist. Those who have experienced them fully know that such experience is rare and difficult, and no less wonderful when it comes. It consists in a sudden sense of the whole, by which all particular beauties are heightened and in which obscurities and defects vanish. When thus you experience Hamlet, it no longer seems to you full of quotations, nor do you ask any questions about it. It proceeds as inevitably as a great tune; and, in fact, all great art, when fully experienced, is like music, meaning nothing outside itself, making a world of its own for us which must be seen or heard to be believed.—A. Clutton-Brock, in The London Mercury.

The pleasant ditch is a milky way. So all right with stars it is. And over breaks, like pale sea-spray, The laughing cataract of the may In luminous harmonies.

—Rose Macaulay.

Falmouth and the Old Mail Packets

THE atmosphere of Falmouth is essentially of the palmy days of sail, her special period the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Sir Walter Raleigh first visited the place and drew the attention of the Government to the magnificence of the harbor, but it was not until 1840 that the town, hitherto known as Smithick or Penryncombequick, received

its charter of incorporation and its new name of Falmouth.

In 1638 was inaugurated the Post Office Packet service from Falmouth to Lisbon, New York and the West Indies, which continued without interruption until the middle of last century, when the changing conditions consequent on the introduction of steam rendered a new arrangement for the transmission of mails desirable. This period witnessed the town's greatest prosperity and importance. The arrival of the mails with their armed guards, the comings and goings of passengers to and from the packets, sometimes the return of a ship with her sails riddled with shot from some encounter with pirate or privateer, made the place one of the busiest in the Duchy, and innkeepers and post-houses reaped a golden harvest.

The packets were full-rigged three-masted ships flying the Royal pennant like the ships of the Navy; they were commanded by officers who wore cocked hats, epaulettes, and swords, like those of the fighting service, and their crews were picked and proved seamen. That this was necessary will be seen when it is remembered that those were days not only of war but of lawlessness at sea, and that the valuable freights of the packets made them desirable prizes. Large quantities of quicksilver were frequently carried by the packets to places abroad, and bullion amounting to as much as a million dollars in value was often brought home from South America and elsewhere.

An interesting bas-relief representation of the packet ship Marlborough may be seen on the front of the house of that name, close to Falmouth. The house was built by Captain Bull, who commanded that ship with much distinction, and in whose family the house still remains. The fine elm avenues which surround the house were planted at the same time, with the intention of ensuring a plentiful supply of timber for building ships, elm being esteemed for that purpose almost as greatly as the proverbial "heart of oak." Many of the packets were built at Mylor, on one of the many creeks which run inland from the harbor, and the remnants of the old Royal Dockyard are still to be seen there.

Despite the departure of the packets about 1850, Falmouth continued to flourish. Right through the palmy days of the sailing ship, it was a favorite port of call for ships making the Channel. "Falmouth for orders" was a phrase familiar to all wind-jammer seamen, and plenty of the older generation can recall the time when it was no uncommon thing to see as many as forty or fifty despatch-boatmen in the Roads at one time.

The Poetic Greek

In the Greek literature, which is not only one of the foremost, but one of the most complete and harmonious literary expressions of a race, every principal form of the literary art can be traced directly back to the life of the people. Battle chants, religious hymns, dancing songs, chorals, dirges, were universal long before the appearance of the first writer of historic times. Every occupation had its set of songs, and the whole circle of domestic life had its musical accompaniment. It took the form of poetry rather than prose because of the natural rhythmic tendency of an artistic

Sunrise Among the Pines

Lo! a light in the east opalescent
Softly suffuses the sky
Where fleeculent clouds are quiescent,
As like froth of the ocean they lie—
Like foam on the beach they crumple
Where the wave had spent its swirl.
Like the curve of a shell they dimple
Into iridescent pearl.

And the light grows brighter and higher
Till far through the trees I see
The rim of a globe of fire
That rolls through the darkness to me.

And the aisles of the forest gleam
With a splendor unearthly, that shines
Like the light of a lurid dream
Through the colonnaded pines.

—John Henry Boner.

The American Use of English

"The new circumstances under which we are placed," wrote Thomas Jefferson in 1813, "call for new words, new phrases, and for the transfer of old words to new objects. An American dialect will therefore be formed. And nearly a quarter of a century before this another famous American—Noah Webster—ventured upon a prophecy even more bold and specific. In his "Dissertations on the English Language," printed in 1789, and dedicated to Benjamin Franklin, that master of homespun speech, he formulated the following declaration of linguistic independence: "Numerous local causes, such as a new country, new associations of people, new combinations of ideas in arts and sciences, and some intercourse with tribes wholly unknown in Europe, will introduce new words into the American tongue. These causes will produce, in a course of time, a language in North America as different from the future language of England as the modern Dutch, Danish and Swedish are from the German, or from one another."

These authorities, particularly Webster, did not make anything like a sufficient allowance for the various factors that were to put the brake on the process of divergence through a twofold change—twofold because English also is a living language with its own principles of growth. They did not fully take into account the stabilizing influence of the books that are the common property of both peoples—the Bible which dominates the speech of either . . . and, next in consequence, the works of the undying dramatist which are still so widely read on both sides of the Atlantic that there is even now much truth in the saying that English and Americans alike are "the subjects of King Shakespeare." One of the factors in question could not, of course, be foreseen by Webster and Jefferson. They never dreamed of that vast improvement in transatlantic communications which has brought New York relatively nearer to London today than it was to Boston or even Philadelphia, when Jefferson was President, and has brought about a steady exchange of ideas, opinions, and the gossip which bears along words and phrases in its petulant current.—E. B. Osborn, in Morning Post (London).

Do We Need Money?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THE human sense the question "Do we need money?" seems absurd; and the average mortal answers speedily and positively in the affirmative. Nor is it the purpose of this article to advance the theory that in the present state of human development mortals are able or prepared to abandon the age-old methods of receiving money in return for honest service, and discharging the same in return for daily supplies. However, the problem of lack seems such a serious and well-nigh universal experience in these troublous days of world turmoil, and one hears reiterated and reiterated so continuously the argument that humanity needs money, that it may be well to examine the question in the light of scientific Christianity, and see what mankind's need really is, and what relief the religion of Christ Jesus has to offer.

The first and greatest mistake that humanity makes in dealing with the question of supply is to regard money as a cause rather than as an effect. Thought is constantly directed toward the gaining and possession of the dollar or other monetary equivalent, instead of toward the realization that the thing we call money comes as an effect of something. To illustrate: The child taking his first piano lessons maintains persistently that he must have a "piece;" he wants a "piece," and sees no reason why he should not immediately be launched thereupon. The wise teacher gently informs him that "pieces" will follow naturally in the wake of an understanding of the rudiments of music, and that what he really needs, first, is this understanding. In the Sermon on the Mount, Christ Jesus in like manner answers mortals' insistent appeal for the loaves and fishes. He says, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Again, in the case of the over-burdened Martha, he directs thought away from the material, when he administers the tender rebuke: "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things; but one thing is needful: and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her." In other words, Martha's need was really not material assistance in the performing of household duties, but a spiritual understanding of the facts of being, the possession of which would enable her quickly and easily to accomplish her tasks.

For centuries mortals have pondered these admonitions of Christ Jesus and yearned to follow the divine counsel.

The Abraham Lincoln Legend in Fiction

Abraham Lincoln is, strictly speaking, more than a legend; he has become a cult. . . . He lived in the national mind for a time as primarily a martyr; then emphasis shifted to his humor and a whole literature of waggish tales and retorts and apologies assembled around his name; then he passed into a more sentimental zone and endless stories were multiplied about his natural piety and his habit of pardoning innocent offenders. Out of the efflorescence of all these aspects of legend which accompanied a century of his birth there has since seemed to be emerging—though the older aspects still persist as well—a conception of him as a figure at once lofty and familiar, at once sad and witty, at once Olympian and human. Among poets of all grades of opinion Lincoln is the chief native hero; Edwin Arlington Robinson has best expressed in words as firm as bronze the poet's reputation for lonely pride and forgiving laughter; John Gould Fletcher, with an eloquence found nowhere else in his work, likens Lincoln to a tree so mighty that its branches reach the heavens and its roots the primal rock and nations of men may rest in its shade; Edgar Lee Masters, whose work is full of the shining light of Lincoln, has made his most moving lyric an epitaph upon Ann Rutledge . . . and Vachel Lindsay, in Lincoln's own Springfield, during the World War thought of him as so stirred . . . by the horrors which then alarmed the universe that he could not sleep but walked up and down the midnight streets, mourning and brooding. It is precisely thus, in other ages, that saints are said to appear at difficult moments, to quiet the waves or turn the arrow aside. Without these more vulgar manifestations Lincoln nevertheless lives as the founder of every cult lives, in the echoes of his voice on many tongues and in the vibrations of his voice in many affections.

The novelists, unfortunately, fall behind the poets in the beauty and wisdom with which they celebrate the figure of Lincoln, though they have produced scores of volumes associated with it, upon the life not only of Lincoln himself but of his mother, of his children, of this or that friend or neighbor. Of the various novels—from Winston Churchill's "The Crisis" to Irving Bacheller's "A Man for the Ages"—which have sought to mingle the right proportions of rural shrewdness and honorable dignity, no one has been equal to the magnitude of its theme. They have followed the customary paths of the historical romance without seeming to realize that in a theme so spacious they could learn from the methods of Plato with Socrates, of Shakespeare with his kingly heroes, of the biographers of Francis of Assisi with their gracious saint—Carl Van Doren, in "Contemporary American Novelists."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1922

EDITORIALS

It is a trumpet call to the heart, the mind, and the conscience of the world that David Lloyd George sounded when he said, in his message to the Congregational Union of England and Wales:

The Trumpet Call of Genoa

The humanitarian forces of the world are closing their ranks in the new crusade against the tyranny of brute force. Genoa has sounded the tocsin of peace. We shall not rest until we have won.

The words—truly winged words—were sent across the Channel in an unprecedented moment in the history of the race, at a moment when the forces of good were never more dramatically pitted against the forces of evil, when the issue of the battle was never more important to every human being. Above all politics, above all selfish considerations, above every other motive that rules the minds of statesmen at Genoa, the Premier of England—and Lloyd George, the man—points to the moral issue involved in the great struggle.

That issue is whether Genoa shall accomplish the maximum or the minimum results, whether the progress wrought there toward the goal of all mankind shall be measured by days only, or by years and centuries. To the achievement of the maximum results the man whose personality has overshadowed the Conference summons the combined spiritual forces of all men and women of good will, of all those who believe in the good destinies of human society and look forward hopefully and confidently to their attainment.

David Lloyd George may be a statesman, or only a politician, as his enemies at home are so blatantly announcing to the world. But, at a supreme moment in the proceedings of the Parliament of Man, summoned together for the formation of the Federation of the World—a federation for the banishment of force as the arbiter of human affairs and the substitution of right therefor—his voice is as the voice of the prophet of old, his summons the call to righteousness.

Shall that voice pass as the voice of one that crieth in the wilderness? No. In the past years of travail the world has learned too much, suffered too much, sacrificed too much—and hoped too much—to face again the momentous evil which it had summoned all its strength to conquer. The humanitarian forces of the world will rally to make sure that the maximum instead of the minimum shall be accomplished at Genoa—that mankind shall make a giant stride instead of the puny pace of a pygmy at Genoa.

STEP by step, France is consolidating her empire in northern Africa, and the official journey which President

President Millerand's Tour

Alexandre Millerand has recently completed in this new France across the Mediterranean marks a stage in this direction. Ostensibly the purpose of his visit has been to express to the natives of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis the thanks of the French Republic for their assistance in the great war against Germany, as well as to take formal notice of the

progress made by French enterprise in these regions, but the traditional practice of attaching some special and less obvious meaning to trips abroad by the President of France has not been neglected on this occasion.

For the first time in her history France has now a relatively free hand in northern Africa. The real opposition to her occupation of Tangier, and even the inclusion in her dominion of the narrow Spanish zone along the Mediterranean, comes not from Spain, who appears to be unable to cope even with the natives, but from Great Britain, which prefers to guard the Strait of Gibraltar alone. Great Britain is, however, an ally. Since the Treaty of Versailles there is no longer any Germany to cry halt to French schemes for expansion; no longer any Kaiser to land at Tangier, as he did on March 31, 1905, to announce that he regarded the Sultan of Morocco as an independent sovereign; no longer any possibility of a German warship appearing at the port of Agadir, as the Panther did in July, 1911, ostensibly to protect German citizens, but in reality to protest against the projected French protectorate of Morocco, to which England had given her consent in 1904.

Her military strength being at its maximum, France is evidently determined to make secure her position in northern Africa, where she finds many of the raw materials, such as mineral ore and untouched forest wealth, which are lacking at home. While the speeches and toasts exchanged with the native chiefs, from the Sultan of Morocco down, have been most cordial in their wording, and the tributes paid by the distinguished visitor to the sacrifices and heroic war services of the native soldiers have been most glowing, the presidential tour has been the occasion for a display of French military power which cannot have failed to impress the indigenous population.

Accompanied by Marshal Lyautey, the French Leonard Wood, whose task has been to pacify Morocco, President Millerand sailed from the French Atlantic coast on board a modern battle cruiser, the Edgar Quinet, and after a traditionally stormy trip across the Bay of Biscay, landed at Casablanca, the chief Moroccan port, after Tangier, on the Atlantic side, where he was received with pomp and formal circumstance by the Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Yusef; his Grand Vizier, El Mokri, and members of the Moroccan Cabinet. After an official banquet, with formal speeches by the two chiefs of state, neither one of whom exercises any real power, the French official party started out in thirty automobiles for a tour of the principal cities, with French cavalry keeping the roads clear, while numerous French military aeroplanes circled overhead.

At Mazagan, a port south of Casablanca, the presi-

dential salute was fired, not only by the local fortress, but also by the French cruiser, Strasbourg, anchored in the harbor, while on the beach 2000 French cavalrymen executed a fancy drill. Escorted by Prince Moulay Idriss, son of the Sultan, as well as by Marshal Lyautey, President Millerand then journeyed inland as far as Marrakesh, the ancient capital, situated at the edge of the Atlas Mountain range. There the massed natives, who had come from near and far, saw a concentration of the French African troops that were so conspicuous in France during the war—the Spahis, the Zouaves, the Chasseurs d'Afrique, the Tirailleurs Sénégalais, and even the Foreign Legion. Again the heavy guns of the forts mixed their basso profundo with the shrill notes of the cavalry bugles.

The Muhammadans of northern Africa came out in force wherever the President traveled, often camping along the roadside over night. Their bright costumes and multi-colored banners everywhere lined the presidential route. From Morocco, M. Millerand took his route to Algeria though Taza, south of the Spanish zone, and, as it is in this region that the native mountain tribes have made their last resistance to French penetration, it may be said that this automobile trip by the French President has demonstrated, in an official and decidedly conspicuous manner, that the pacification of the French portion of Morocco has been completed, while to the north, in the Spanish region along the Mediterranean, the situation is quite different.

NO DOUBT the necessity does not exist, where the operation of a federal enactment in a particular state

State Rights and Federal Power

depends upon the acceptance by the state of the co-operation pledged, to determine the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the act itself in deciding upon the wisdom or expediency of the measure. But the conclusion, as in the case of the action of the Attorney-General of Massachusetts in the matter of the Sheppard-Towner Act, that the law enacted by Congress is unconstitutional and therefore void, affords a plausible and probably a convincing defense for the action of the State Legislature, already taken, in refusing to adopt the measure.

The decision of the Massachusetts official that the attempt disclosed in the federal act is clearly a usurpation of state rights and beyond the power of Congress, is a method which has been resorted to almost since the formation of the Republic by those states which have attempted to avoid compliance with objectionable federal legislation. The process has been so frequently applied that it does not seem presumptuous for an individual commonwealth thus to question or to defy what is regarded as the higher authority. Refuge and justification are found in the established theory that the national Government can exercise those powers, and only those powers, which have not been reserved to the states. The dictum of the law officer of a state does not, of course, render null a federal act thus assailed. But it is by just such methods that the nullification of unsound measures is brought about through application to the courts. Perhaps the issue will not be raised by which the Sheppard-Towner Act will be tested in the courts. The clause which renders its application optional with the states possibly will save it from such an ordeal. Yet if it is actually contradictory of an established constitutional right it should be so declared, no matter how many of the states may decide to take steps to co-operate with the Government in applying its provisions to themselves.

But the simpler way, if the promised benefits under the law are questionable, as they may very well appear to be, might be to take such action as the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts took even before the Attorney-General filed his opinion of the law. There are larger questions to be decided than the moot question of state rights as opposed to federal power. The jealousy of the individual states has lessened somewhat, and the effort to maintain the established line marking the integrity of boundaries and sections has slackened within recent years. Enactments, state or federal, are now more commonly judged as to their larger purposes, rather than as to their invasion of some supposed right or privilege. The real test of the Sheppard-Towner Act will be in the determination of its effects, beneficial or otherwise, upon the people as a whole.

IN THE spring of 1916 a group of grain merchants laid before the United States Department of Agriculture a suggestion for a drive to induce American farmers to plant more corn. It was foreseen that there would be a world shortage of wheat, and it was hoped that Europe could be persuaded to take corn as a substitute. Secretary Houston was asked to initiate an educational propaganda in European countries to secure larger consumption of this cereal.

By that year all Europe had begun to feel the pinch of hunger on account of the restrictions war had put upon agriculture and transportation. Neutral as well as belligerent states were putting their people upon strict rations, and war bread had already come into existence.

Secretary Houston declined the task, but after the war Mr. Hoover took it up. In his capacity as agent for the American people to feed the famishing populations of Central Europe, and more recently of Russia, he has made a virtue of necessity, and because he could not obtain enough American wheat to supply their needs, he has given them corn. It is not surprising, therefore, to read in the last report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce that during the first three months of this year 65,000,000 bushels of corn have been exported from the United States. That is three times the normal amount for the period. Edward G. Montgomery, chief of the division of foodstuffs, says that this vast increase in ex-

A Fruit of the Famine

ports is largely due to the advertising corn has had in Europe through relief work.

Corn can be grown in many sections of the world where neither wheat nor rye will thrive. It can be grown cheaply. The United States alone could raise three times the amount now produced without interfering with other cereal crops. In southern states a movement has long been under way to induce farmers to cease depending upon a single crop and to grow corn along with cotton. If European countries can be brought to appreciate corn as a food to the extent that it is utilized in the United States, it will mean a great deal to the American farmer. Already the United States produces a large surplus at low cost. It can never hope to be a large exporter of wheat again, and the exports of that cereal from Canada must begin to decline likewise before many years have passed. Russia may be rehabilitated, and once more supply a considerable portion of the wheat used in Europe, but her recovery will be slow. Moreover, the peasants and industrial workers of Europe demand cheaper food than white bread. It will may happen, therefore, that out of the food shortage which was one of the consequences of war, some good may come. Europeans may acquire a taste for American maize, thus adding an inexpensive and delicious cereal to their diet, and American farmers may find an outlet for a grain that is easily grown and adapted to most climates and soils.

IF BY some miracle the dollar as a unit of currency could be made to bear a certain fixed ratio to staple

commodities, many of the economic problems would be solved. Human ingenuity has not, of course, been able to accomplish any such stabilization of money values, nor do we need to cast very far back in our memories for examples of violent price fluctuations. One scheme has been devised, however, which has served millions of people throughout the world, not only to maintain a more even ratio between units of currency and commodity prices, but also to actually increase the purchasing value of the money unit. That method is co-operation.

An example which occurred in England during the war will illustrate. A certain large manufacturer of thread raised his price to treble what it was before the war. The directors of the Consumers Co-operative Stores protested vigorously, but without avail, so they investigated and found that by doing their own manufacturing they could sell thread for one-third less than the manufacturer's price. Accordingly they set about making plans to add thread to the growing list of products which similar conditions had driven them to manufacture. The thread manufacturer being thus threatened with the loss of one of his largest customers, promptly capitulated and reduced his price. It is not recorded that he went into bankruptcy in consequence.

Co-operation has been creeping slowly into the economic life of the United States. Compared with European countries, America has been backward in this respect. Especially is this true in the field of consumers' co-operatives, or "stores."

The anti-trust laws have been one of the greatest impediments to co-ordination among co-operative enterprises, and consequently to their prosperity. Because of these laws it has been impossible for small local consumers' co-operatives to pool their resources and establish large central purchasing and distributing depots having ample credit facilities, or to emulate the example of the English co-operatives and engage in manufacturing when it becomes advantageous to do so.

For the last four decades the great organizing genius of America has been focused on the centralization of production and distribution. Huge combinations in the more important field of production have taken place, and chain stores and other agencies for dealing direct with the consuming public and combining the profits of the middlemen have become conspicuous examples of successful methods of merchandising. These "trusts" have rendered production and selling more economical, and to a certain extent the public has benefited. There is, however, need for building up both producers and consumers' co-operatives of equal strength and magnitude. Experience in other countries has proved that nationally organized co-operatives are economically sound, and that they can be operated side by side with so-called private enterprises without either one being harmed.

SINCE the world began, no doubt, each age and generation has produced its patriots, and since mankind

learned the art of recording their acts of valor and consecration, sacred and profane histories have perpetuated the fame and inspired a continuing recognition of their services to the people of their times. As in former times the tribes and clans retained and guarded the traditions of those who had been accounted great among them, so today those of what we believe a more progressive civilization rear shafts and monuments and build halls of fame in which to perpetuate the wisdom or the prowess of their defenders, their champions or their advocates. And as a natural accompaniment of this almost universal undertaking, or custom, if that be the better word, there are organized and maintained, under one name or another, so-called patriotic societies the members of which, if they have not themselves taken part in some war or crusade, claim among their forbears one or more of those who had the courage, the ability, or the opportunity to render some more or less conspicuous service.

There are many of these organizations in the United States and in other countries, and it seems safe to assume that as the years and centuries lengthen and unfold themselves in the scroll there will be many others. There is not now, and there never has been, so far as known, any desire to inquire too closely into the real purposes and

Co-operation in America

Generations of Patriotism

aims of these more or less exclusive societies. They have, in a great measure at least, justified their existence by their devotion to the traditions of their individual nations and peoples.

The present, perhaps more distinctly than any period in the past, is a time of action and accomplishment. The demand now is for achievement. Traditions count for little, no matter how zealously they may be cherished by every one, unless they are inspirations to wise and purposeful undertakings. Possibly contrary to common belief, the fact is, though it might be difficult of proof, that the tendency is away from a belief in hereditary perfection or hereditary limitation.

But there is still the opportunity for invaluable service by those who do claim to have inherited something of the enduring strength of the patriots, be they warriors or statesmen, or thinkers or philosophers, of other days and generations. That opportunity lies in consecrated constructive undertakings to build better for the present and the future, and not in seeking to draw from the past a pardonable satisfaction in the accomplishments of others. The problems of the world were not solved by the soldiers or statesmen of yesterday. Perhaps they will not be solved by those of today. The work is always ahead.

Editorial Notes

MUCH unfavorable comment on the trend of political and social life in America creeps into print from time to time. It is pleasant to record an expert opinion, when some phase of development in the United States is recognized as tending upward and not downward. Sir Robert Witt, a trustee of the National Gallery of British Art and the National Gallery, in an interview on efforts now under way in England to prevent works of art leaving that country, was asked about the appreciation of art in the United States, whither so many British treasures have gone. Sir Robert said that American taste had improved enormously of late years, and the private collections he had recently seen in the United States had amazed him. Bad pictures bought by the pioneer collectors twenty years ago had been weeded out and replaced by the best obtainable.

SOME Italians may be capable of "running" Etna as a mere side show for tourists, but the authorities of Naples have sterner business in hand for the volcano of Solfatara which, after many years of quietness, has recently indulged in one or two heated outbreaks. According to one report, the city fathers of Naples have been considering how to use this volcanic activity "for purposes of commercial and industrial importance." Why not? America has put Niagara on task work; England has a scheme for harnessing the tides of the Severn estuary; always supposing it can be done, why should Italy hesitate to use her volcanoes? Why not make the earth support its inhabitants in something more than the literal sense? If we can only induce the world to work for its living, humanity's lot might become one of real luxury—warmed by truly central heating from its volcanoes, lighted by electricity drawn from harnessing the tides and waterfalls, and, perhaps, entertained by some new method of receiving (and enlarging through a megaphone) the music of the spheres.

ALFRED B. ADAMS, an Englishman who has been in the oil business in Mexico for twenty years, has published in London recently an article praising President Obregon and giving decided impetus to sentiment in Great Britain in favor of renewing relations with the Mexican Government. Mr. Adams makes an open confession by saying that the machinations of the oil groups have been responsible for various revolutions in Mexico, and because different administrations have refused to "bow the knee to Baal," each succeeding President has raised for himself powerful financial and political enemies who brought about a succession of changes in the Government. If American manipulators of oil and mining and ranch interests in Mexico would tell what they know of events south of the Rio Grande, what eye-openers they would give to the people of the United States!

A MARKED change in attendance of American students at French universities in the last three years gives eloquent testimony to the feelings of the people of the United States toward France, a sentiment that no maneuvers or tricks of politicians can change. The number of these students has risen from 61 in 1919 to 1348 in 1922. Although these young Americans are mainly in Paris, there is at least one American in each of 15 of the 16 provincial universities, and the Americans are represented in 49 different institutions. The students represent 46 states and 174 American universities. Of these students, 786 are men and 632 women, most of the latter being teachers of French.

THE uncompromising tenacity with which President Harding and Mr. Hughes have maintained their stand on the question of the terms upon which America will recognize the Soviet Government recalls, in no slight measure, the insistence with which President Wilson declared, during the latter days of the war, for the overthrow of the Hohenzollern dynasty. In 1918 the United States was demanding the end of military autocracy as the condition of peace negotiations; in 1922 it is demanding the termination of the Soviet régime as the price of recognition for trade resumption. In 1918 America won; why not in 1922?

THE chief attraction at the forthcoming International Book Fair in Florence will be the exhibit of about one thousand volumes produced in Bolshevik Russia. Mr. Worowski, the head of the Bolshevik Economic Mission in Rome, has obtained the promise of the Italian Foreign Office to grant visas to four Russian delegates who will accompany the books, which, M. Worowski declares, will bear comparison with volumes produced by the most modern artistic publishers in any other country, despite the practical difficulties which the Bolsheviks have to face.